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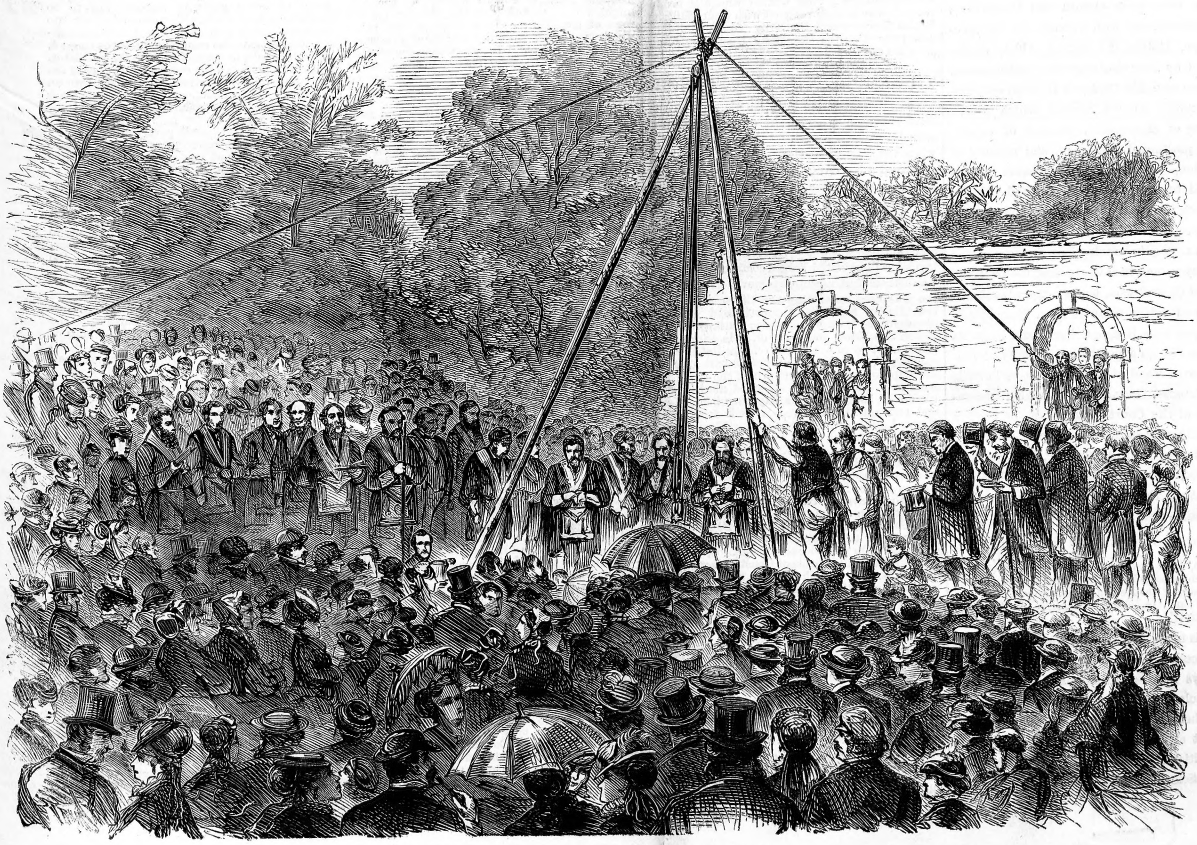
## MEN OF ONE IDEA.

"Now, sir," said Mathews, the wit, to a fellow traveller on the top of a coach, who had been listening to his brilliant monologue for a couple of hours without saying a syllable, "I have talked to you upon every topic that I can think of—poetry, metaphysics, the drama, politics, chymistry, Sir Humphrey Davy's lamps, balloons, and railways; and I have not been able to draw you out upon any of them. Pray, sir, now name your own subject, and let us have a little agreeable conversation." "Well, sir," said the man, brightening up at last, "can you say anything funny about bend leather? I shall be at home with you there." The anecdote has a point. It brings out in a strong light the tendency of men in every grade of life to narrow their thoughts down to their own profession or business, to take no interest in anything outside of that business or profession; and that tendency is, we believe, growing upon many of us. Dr. Whateley used to say that a well-educated man ought to know everything of something and something of everything. The tendency of the day, however, is to take one part of his advice and to neglect the other, to fix all our thoughts upon one bit of bend leather, and to trouble ourselves about very little beyond it. What, in fact, is taking place in our arts and manufactures is taking place also in our general culture. Division of labour is the sovereign rule. This principle governs everything. Look at the House of Commons. It is for the most part an assembly of men with one idea. This man takes up finance. That man takes up foreign politics. Here is a county member who can think and talk of nothing but local taxation. Colonial policy is the hobby of this Right Hon. The Pope, and the Pope alone, runs in the thoughts of another. One man makes the Ballot-box his bit of bend leather. The Game Laws one man believes to be the secret source of all the felicity of Englishmen spending their time principally on their own estates, and indirectly therefore of the well-being of the country; and another man denounces them as the barbarous relics of a feudal age, and the bane of agriculture. The ideas of these men may be characterised by sense and sagacity. But the men themselves have no perspective in their thought. The men who can class all these views together, and take an imperial estimate of them all in turn, are rare; but these are the only men who are entitled to the rank of statesmen. And these one idea'd politicians in the House of Commons are only the type of the men of one idea who are to be found in every gathering of Englishmen, in our vestry halls, at the Council Boards of our Corporations, in every Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture. This man has a theory of paper money, of education, or of College training for women; and when once this theory has taken root, when this one idea has dwarfed all the rest, and become ingrained in the mental fibre of a man, we have that most useful and least charming of all products of Nature and Art—the Bore.

The Bore is essentially a man of one idea. But it does not follow that the converse of this is true, and that every man of one idea is a Bore. Some of the greatest and best of men have been men of one idea; and some of the greatest of our achievements in Politics,



MASONIC CEREMONY AT LINCOLN. *(See page 118.)*

Art, and Science have been the achievements of men of one idea. Watt was a man of one idea. Howard was a man of one idea. Stephenson was a man of one idea. Cobden was a man of one idea. Nearly all our greatest men of science in the present day are men of one idea; and if they were not men of one idea, we doubt whether Science would be in the progressive and flourishing state that it is. We do not profess to draw the line. Our readers can do that for themselves without any assistance from us. It is enough for us to lay down the rule and to note the exceptions. Speaking generally, we may say that men of one idea, when that idea is like Cobden's, or Howard's, or Watts', or Stephenson's, are the motive power of our political and industrial life. Bores are men of petty ideas, and they form the grit in the wheel of social life.

The multiplication of men of one idea, however, tends directly to increase the race of Bores; and yet what are those great national and international Congresses which have recently been held in Exeter, Bristol, and Liverpool, but organizations for bringing together men of one idea, scientific, social, political, or theological? Of course this is not the avowed purpose of their institution; but it is nevertheless the secret explanation of their success. There is more sympathy in ideas than in passions; and a devotee of science, of politics, or of theology will travel from the ends of the earth to air his crotchet in the presence of two or three hundred men who, like him, may be spending their lives in the pursuit of phantoms of the air. Take either of the gatherings that have just been held this Autumn, run your eye through the names of the men attending them, and nothing is more astonishing than the variety of their pursuits, taken in the mass, except the narrowness and singularity of their ideas when taken in detail. The British Association brings together men of every type of thought, of every variety of culture and attainment, astronomers from the banks of the St. Lawrence, political economists from the banks of the Neva, Professors of language from the Danube, Scotch Professors and University Dons from Oxford and Cambridge, War Office clerks with a genius for the spectroscope, Italian and French Abbés distinguished by their attainments in mathematics, and men who, like Professor Huxley, contemn mathematics as "a science which knows nothing of observation, nothing of experiment, nothing of induction, and nothing of causation," statesmen and soldiers distinguished by their exploits in war and politics, and men who have passed half their time in exploring the sources of the African and Indian rivers, in cataloguing the flora of the Himalayas, and in investigating the palæontology of Central Asia, bankers from Lombard-street and cotton spinners from Manchester, Professors from King's College, and linguists who can discuss a point in the history of language with Mandarins from Pekin or Pundits from Benares, talk *persiflage* with representatives of the Court of Teheran, or track a superstition in a figure of speech through every dialect of the Aryan race, from Sanscrit to Gaelic, most resembling that which Byron brought together in "Don Juan" at the siege of Ismail—men

"Whose names want nothing but pronunciation,
. . . Strongenoff and Strokenoff,
Meknop, Serge Lwdw, Arseniew of modern Greece,
And Tschitsshakoff, and Roguenoff, and Chokenoff,
And others of twelve consonants apiece,
Ending in 'ischskin,' 'ousckin,' 'iffskchy,'
'ouski;'"

and it is impossible that this varied and picturesque collection of savants could have spent ten days together in comparing notes upon the whole circle of sciences, especially at a time when all science appears to be interlaced, without striking out new ideas. And what the British Association does for Science the Social Science Association and Church Congress do for men who devote their lives to the mysteries of Politics and Theology. It is a nice question whether the counter-influences that are set to work by the association of these men together for a week or ten days is sufficiently powerful to break down the tendency to isolation of thought and pursuit which the gatherings themselves are too apt to generate. Men of science themselves take different views upon this point. One will tell you over a glass of claret or a Neapolitan ice that, with these gatherings, in ten years we shall have two distinct sects of scientific men, one set devoting themselves to the investigation of facts in their own special field of enquiry, say, astronomy, geology, or meteorology, and another set of men devoting themselves to the comparison of these facts by the investigation of principles. Perhaps under this system of division and subdivision of thought and labour we may advance more rapidly in science than we have done hitherto; but that advance will be dearly paid for if it is accompanied, as it probably will be, by our retrogression in culture, and by that multiplication of Men of One Idea which the intellectual activity of the day is producing in every pursuit and every profession. The perfect man of culture, like the perfect statesman, must be a one-sided man, a man of broad sympathies touching men of culture on all sides, knowing everything of something and something of everything; and most of the intellectual tendencies of the day appear to us to be co-operating to make men simply accomplished adepts of one idea, and nothing more.

## THE RAILWAY DISASTER NEAR TRENT JUNCTION.

In our last Number we gave an Illustration of the lamentable accident to an excursion train on the Midland Railway near Trent Junction, which resulted in seven deaths and numerous casualties. This week we give (on page 125) three sketches, made on the spot by our Artist, which have a melancholy interest attaching to them. The Illustrations represent the Sheet Shed at Trent, near which the accident happened; the railway *employés* clearing the line of the *débris* after the catastrophe; and the funerals of the victims (all Leicester people) at Leicester Cemetery on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday in last week. As may be imagined, the scenes at the Cemetery were of a very affecting character. In one particular instance a poor woman who had lost a relative was so overwhelmed with grief that the Burial Service was temporarily interrupted—her sobs preventing the clergyman from proceeding with his sad duties.

## THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH.

The progress of the Empress Eugénie to the East has been attended by some of the most splendid fêtes on record. At Venice especially, where the august traveller arrived on Oct. 2, and sojourned a few days, the public demonstrations were remarkable for their brilliancy and exceptional character.

The Grand Canal every evening was covered with gaily decorated gondolas carrying lanterns and transparencies of every colour and device; two large illuminated barges containing bands of vocalists and instrumentalists moved slowly about, the musicians serenading the Empress after the true Italian fashion. Fantastic and effective illuminations lit up the classic outlines of the Piazza San Marco and every other locality in the grand old City of the Doges. Immediately upon reaching Venice the Empress embarked upon the Imperial yacht *L'Aigle*, which she made her residence. Her Majesty attended mass in the basilica of San Marco the day after her arrival, and subsequently received a visit from King Victor Emmanuel, who came from Florence and left the same evening for Turin. The succeeding days were passed by the Empress in going round the different churches, museums, and other places of interest, shown to every sightseer who visits Venice for the first time. Our engraving represents the arrival of the Empress at the Venice railway station.

In Constantinople the Palace of Beglerby was prepared for the reception of the Royal visitor and suite. On reaching the Bosphorus, the girls from the Catholic schools of Constantinople, who were on board a French steamer, sang a hymn of welcome, and the Empress warmly bowed her acknowledgments. The yacht *Aigle* dipped her flag when the squadron arrived at the Palace of Beglerby, and the Sultan came off in a caique specially constructed fer the Empress. On landing, his Majesty gave his arm to the Empress and escorted her up the avenue to the Palace, while royal salutes from the Asiatic and European sides of the Bosphorus were fired, and the yards of the squadron were manned. The Sultan then returned to the Palace of Dolmabachtschil and a general fête was held. After sunset the vessels at the Golden Horn and in the Bosphorus, and the Minarets and Mosques, were lighted up; there was a general illumination, and fireworks were displayed from the Sea of Marmora to the Black Sea.

## THE GREAT FENIAN DEMONSTRATION AT CABRA, IRELAND.

The most strenuous efforts, as the newspaper reader will not require to be told, are being made to procure the release from prison of those political offenders whose treasonable practices obtained for them the questionable honour of being classed amongst "political prisoners." Frequent meetings are held throughout Ireland and occasionally in London, at which speeches of generally a violent character are made by men who will not see the mistaken path they are walking. The Government will not be *frightened into* releasing these Irish "patriots"—rather will these endless demonstrations do harm than good to those they are intended to serve.

These Fenian gatherings are, however, of a much more important nature than many people in this country believe; for the multitude are harangued by men whose declamatory powers are only exceeded by their violent, inflamed language in abuse of the English Government. The demonstration at Cabra on Sunday, the 10th inst., which we briefly noticed last week, was the most imposing affair of the kind that has been reported. From so early as 10 o'clock in the morning tributary streams of people hurried along in that direction, meeting others at certain points and falling into the procession of the trades. These were invested with all the paraphernalia of state, presenting a strange exhibition of grotesque splendour. Of the thoroughly "national" character of the display (says the *Times*' Correspondent) there could be no doubt. In each of the carriages huge standards and banners trimmed with green ribands were set up. These bore in general some quaint devices and mottoes supposed to illustrate the occupations of the exhibitors, though it would puzzle the King-at-Arms himself to explain some of the mystic symbols in the heraldry of labour. In some instances, however, they were intelligible enough. The figure of St. Patrick was solemnly suggestive. No one could fail to understand what was meant by the harp without the crown and such mottoes as "God save Ireland;" "All hail with joy the golden deeds of Erin;" "Let Erin remember Union is Strength;" "Ireland demands the release of her martyrs;" "Erin weeps for her imprisoned sons;" "Set the captives free;" "Ireland as she ought to be—great, glorious, and free," with others of similar import emblazoned on innumerable banners of green and gold. Green was everywhere to be seen. Green sashes across the shoulders, some of them elaborately embroidered; green bands around their hats, with "Erin-go-bragh" inscribed upon them, and wreaths of shamrock. Green rosettes, some mingled with orange tints, and all of fanciful designs; green ribands on the horses' heads, in the button-holes of spectators, in the bonnets of "the ladies." The children in arms were bedecked with it. In every form and material it was to be seen. Some seemed to have exhausted the resources of their wardrobes in their effort to buy a bit of green riband. Others substituted sprigs of fennel or fern, which looked jaunty and picturesque in their hats. Some of the "Fenian men" in coming along the roads sang their favourite airs; one of them declared that they were "ready to die," though they looked rather disposed to live well. The aspect of the field as one entered recalled the memory of old Donnybrook Fair, and if "you e'er had the luck" to see that memorable scene you would have a tolerably good idea of the sight and its accessories. The lines of large painted standards, with the strange devices upon them, and the many coloured flags and banners, with the tremendous Babel of sounds which met the ear, might well be mistaken in the distance for the rows of menageries, minor theatres, and other wondrous shows, with the attendant pandemonium of instrumental uproar which contributed to the glories of the fair. There was one startling point of difference, however. There were no violent traces of whisky. There were groups of picnic parties enjoying themselves. There were suspicious-looking hampers very carefully packed, out of which necks of bottles timidly emerged, and there were stands of fruit and cakes, and little kegs of some mysterious fluid, which bystanders were assured was ginger beer; but in the conduct and demeanour of the immense throng there was no indication of any recent acquaintance with the potent beverage which has laid so many patriots low. It would be difficult to collect a more orderly, well-tempered, and civil assembly, and, considering the melancholy circumstances under which they met, they were amazingly cheerful. No one would imagine from their sparkling eyes and merry conversation that their hearts were breaking at the thought of the terrible sufferings which the martyrs were enduring. The bands supplied them with an endless variety of music. The speeches of Mr. G. H. Moore, M.P., &c., we noticed last week.

The meeting adopted the following amongst other resolutions:—"That we equally declare our perfect and firm belief that the release of the political prisoners will be received by the Irish people as a great and conciliatory act on the part of the Government, and as a concession to the wishes of the Irish nation."

The papers variously estimate the numbers. The *Express* gives them as 80,000, *Saunders* as 100,000, the *Freeman's Journal* as 150,000, and the *Irish Times* as 200,000. All bear testimony to the sobriety, order, and decorum of the people. There was not a stick to be seen nor an angry word exchanged.

Our Special Artist in Dublin, in an animated full-page Illustration of the demonstration, delineates Mr. Moore addressing the concourse in a revolutionary speech. There are some very distinct types of the Irish character in our Engraving, from the lowest spalpeen and the loudest bawling Paddy to the fair representatives of the beauty of Ireland, who look rather out of their sphere at a Fenian gathering, but whose loyalty gallantry forbids us to question.

It gives us the greatest joy to inform the American world that Tom King, late of the London P.R., is now the Rev. Thomas King, of Wales; that instead of pounding he now preaches and that he only wrestles in prayer. He will, hereafter, engage only in knocking down sin, getting the head of the devil into chancery, letting his right fly at iniquity, and his left at hardness of heart; thus keeping the ring against all evildoers, and sending sinners generally to grass.—*New York Tribune.*

## MASONIC CEREMONY AT LINCOLN.

An interesting addition to Lincoln churches has been recently commenced by the laying of the foundation-stone of a new church for the united parishes of St. Peter's in Eastgate and St. Margaret's, Lincoln. The ceremony was performed on Wednesday, the 29th ult., by Major Smyth, the Deputy Provincial Grand Master of the Masons of Lincolnshire, in the presence of a brilliant assemblage. A large number of Freemasons were present, including all the principal officials of the city of Lincoln, and the Provincial Grand Officers of the county. There were also present the Lord Bishop of the diocese and a large number of the clergy of the city and surrounding district. The Freemasons, who wore the insignia of the order, stood upon the right of a platform; the Bishop and clergy were in the centre; and the choir on the left. After the usual formalities the D.P.G.M. delivered an address upon the origin and principles of Masonry, referring briefly to the Masonic charities. The Bishop also addressed the assembly; his Lordship's speech being followed by a collection amounting to £41. The ceremony over, the Masons reformed in procession, and marched back to the White Hart Hotel; subsequently the Rev. J. M. Barrett presided at a luncheon at the County Assembly Rooms.

On our front page we give an Illustration of the ceremony of laying the first stone of the new church, the architect of which is a son of the late Bishop of London, Dr. Blomfield.

## NOVELTIES FROM ABROAD.

### VENTILATION OF MINES.

Few subjects can have more intense interest for Englishmen than the means of saving the lives of our hardy and industrious miners, and therefore it is well to know in what directions our neighbours are attempting to work out the problem which has such a deep interest for us.

Two experienced French engineers, M. Dandurand and M. Ligny, have produced a new system, or rather, we should say, an improved system of ventilation, the effects of which are now being tested by a commission of scientific and practical men appointed by the Emperor's order; and the following is a description of the system of these gentlemen. The apparatus, which is called *Le Sauve Mineur*, or miners' safety apparatus, is intended to extract choke-damp, carbonic acid, and all other deleterious vapours to be found in mines and quarries, and by double actions, employed alternatively, to carry pure air into the most remote corners of the works, so as not only to prevent explosions, but also to correct all vitiations of the air. The apparatus consists—1, of a ventilator, driven by a steam engine and other motive power, according to circumstances; 2, of a tube acting as an aspirator when pure air is sent into the interior of the mine, and as an emission tube when choke-damp or other gases or vapours are to be extracted; 3, of a tube either conducting air into the workings or extracting the deleterious matters according to the requirements of the time; 4, of another tube in connection with the ventilator, and which performs the ordinary functions of the preceding tube when that is converted into an extractor. The extraction of the gases and other vapours, and the introduction of air into the mines, are regulated by bulb registers; other registers, placed at various parts of the main and intercepting tubes, intercept at will the passage of the gases or air at any given point, and give them issue at others, according to the wants of the works, or in consequence of accidents. Tubes of small diameter, and furnished with registers, are connected with the tubes of the main galleries and with each other, and serve to extract the deleterious vapours or to supply pure air to every portion of the workings. As will be seen, the invention or improvement consists in the alternating action of the ventilator to meet the circumstances of the mine. The inventors remark that all the tubes are accoustic; in case of an accident, therefore, the voices of those below would reach the ears of those outside, or the contrary, according to the alternate working of the ventilator, without any interruption of the extraction of gases or the supply of air. A small ventilator, it is added, of a new form, and which may be carried by a child, might occasionally be used in the various parts of the mine, and would ventilate passages of at least a thousand yards in length. The fact of these two gentlemen being experienced engineers, and being already known as the inventors of a system of drying and ventilating old as well as new buildings, which has been practised in Paris for several years with success, gives increased importance to this new system of saving miners' lives.

A paragraph has recently appeared to the effect that arrangements were being made for holding a great demonstration of the unemployed working men of London on the occasion of her Majesty's visit to the City to open the new Blackfriar's Bridge and the Holborn Viaduct. Inquiries made (says the *Telegraph*) in the districts where the unemployed may be supposed to abound—such as Hackney, Bethnal-green, Hoxton, Poplar, Limehouse, Rotherhithe, and Bermondsey—fail to make out that there is on foot any organization whatever to interfere with the City ceremonies by parading before her Majesty a double line of unemployed men as an evidence of the large amount of distress and compulsory idleness existing amongst the working classes of the metropolis. It is stated, on the contrary, that some prominent members of the Unemployed League, who took part in the agitation of last year, expressed, upon hearing of the report in question, their opposition to any demonstration.

## AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Lord Derby's hopeless condition had not changed when we went to press. The physicians have ceased to issue bulletins. On Wednesday night his lordship was insensible, and growing gradually weaker.

A disastrous event has occurred on the Northumberland coast. On Tuesday a great tidal wave washed into Newbiggin, causing consternation. What the result was the telegram does not say. The sea has made complete breaches over Tyne Harbour Piers. On Monday night a large Prussian brig, the *Mauritz Reickenheim*, of Zengst, Captain Schutt, from Shoreham, in ballast for Shields, was wrecked near Shields, and nine hands lost. Only one man, Albert Shunrokk, was saved, after lying on the rocks for six hours. Great excitement prevails in Shields, owing to some pilots saying they saw the passenger paddle steamer *Britannia*, for Leith, founder and sink off Tynemouth, about four o'clock on Tuesday. The *Britannia* has a great number of passengers on board. Two tugboats and two pilots' cobbles are missing from the Tyne. The schooner *Mary*, of Aberdeen, is sunk in the Tyne. Other disasters are reported from Grimsby, Liverpool, &c. While a party of five young men were sitting on a rock, on the coast near Montrose, watching the gale on Sunday afternoon, a large wave swept over them and carried away all the five. Three, by desperate efforts, clambered up the rock and were saved, but the other two, aged respectively 20 and 12, were drowned. In Scotland the rivers are flooded; and in America the gale was unprecedented. Philadelphia was submerged, and many railroads were under water. A violent gale is reported from Ramsgate. On Friday and Saturday several vessels were obliged to seek refuge in the harbour. Notwithstanding the roughness of the weather, a number of fishing-smacks put off on Saturday to commence the herring fishery.

The footway of the Holborn Viaduct is open.

A plot has been discovered to burn Panama. The ringleaders are in prison.

The expenditure of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, last year, was upwards of £146,400.

The captain and crew of the *Catherine Seymour* (23 in number) have been butchered in Torres Straits by the natives.

The foot and mouth disease has broken out with great virulence in the south of Yorkshire. Some farmers have lost the whole of their cattle.

His Highness Prince Hassan, second son of the Viceroy of Egypt, who arrived at Claridge's Hotel on Saturday from Paris, left town on Friday to resume his studies at Oxford.

A petition for the winding up of the Family Endowment Life Assurance and Annuity Society is to be heard before Vice-Chancellor James on the first day of petitions in Michaelmas Terms.

Tropmann, accused of the Pantin murders, was ordered a dose of medicine the other day, and refused to take it unless one of his fellow-prisoners and watchers took a similar dose, from fear, it is supposed, that it would unloose his tongue without his knowledge.

The Rev. Samuel Dendy has been appointed to the rectory of Pensthorpe, near Fakenham, vacant by the death of the Rev. H. Dugmore. The living is described by the *Clergy List* as being worth only £50 a year, with twelve inhabitants and no church.

The Queen remains at Balmoral. The other evening her Majesty, Princess Louise, Prince Leopold, Princess Beatrice, Prince and Princess Augustus, Prince Philip and Princess Amélie of Saxe-Coburg, went to a dance which was given by the Prince of Wales to the servants and tenants on the estates of Balmoral, Abergeldie, and Birkhall.

At a meeting held on Sunday, near Chelsea Bridge, resolutions were passed urging the release of the Fenian prisoners as an act of grace and justice to Ireland, affirming that the detention of those political prisoners was a disgrace to England, and declaring that no grant promised by the Government would be accepted until they were released.

The remains of Mr. Louis Kyezor, the victim of the assassin Green, were removed on Thursday from Whitton to the Isleworth station of the South Western Railway, *en route* for the Jews' Cemetery at Mile-end. The funeral *cortége* was nearly half a mile in length, and was arranged in the usual military style, except that music was dispensed with. A party of the leading people of Whitton followed in the rear of the mourners.

The *South London Press* says that a new system of strategic house robbery has come into fashion in South London. The lady of the house is tempted out by a *ruse* to visit a neighbour's residence, when the robber enters her abode, and, if confronted by the servant or any person left in the house, feigns to be intoxicated, and then suddenly makes his escape. If no inmates are found, the plunder is rapidly proceeded with.

The *Carlisle Journal* announces that last week an extraordinary phenomenon was witnessed in that city, consisting of a shower of what may be best described as small spiders, resembling the ant in form, but of much smaller dimensions. They were of a deep mahogany colour and bright surface, and came down in countless numbers in the forenoon, at once setting to work spinning webs. A similar visitation was noticed at Kendal.

The Bishop of Edinburgh (Dr. Terrot) has resolved not to resign, and has issued a commission to the Bishop of Moray and Ross to administer the diocese. The diocese of Edinburgh is now, therefore, in this singular position, that whereas it had until lately two bishops—Dr. Terrot and Dr. Morrell, coadjutor bishop, who resigned a few weeks ago—it is now practically without any, and it is placed under the direction of the bishop of another see.

The Smithfield Club Cattle Show will open at the Agricultural Hall, on Monday, the 6th of December, and continue the four following days The money prizes to be awarded amount to £2,120.

There was a "scene" at the French Opera the other night which will end in a duel. One of the stars of the *haute bicherie*, who was supposed to be *dans son pays* for her health, was caught by her guardian, the Marquis de P—, in the company of a Russian baron. Cards were immediately exchanged. The young lady took the affair very coolly. She replied to the remonstrances of the marquis, "I don't doubt your interest in me, but you see the the baron brings capital also."

The *Nord* of Brussels publishes the following telegram from Vienna, dated the 9th:—"A terrible event. which efforts are being made to keep quiet, has caused a profound sensation in the higher classes of society here. Count Wratislaw, Privy Councillor and Comptroller of the Palace, who was present yesterday at the dinner given in honour of the Prince Royal of Prussia, blew out his brains last night with a pistol. Pecuniary difficulties are said to have preyed on his mind."

There was a bull fight, or a bull chase, in New York the other day. Up and down the streets, driven by and driving these bull fighters, the bull, which was an ox, ramped and rushed and roared for several hours. Everybody that had an old loaded pistol on hand emptied it at him as he went by, and when his carcase is sold by weight there must be a large allowance for lead. It is presumed that the ox's body stopped all the bullets, for no other body seems to have been hit.

On Thursday the body of a woman was found in the canal, Blast-lane, Sheffield. It appeared to have been in the water about a week, decomposition having just commenced. A great many persons identified the body as being their respective relatives, but all afterwards confessed their error. Amongst others, a man said it was his brother's wife. He appeared much affected, and went to his brother's house to inform him. On arriving there, however, he found the supposed deceased had not yet risen, and was in good health.

Ribbonism is as rife as ever in Ireland. A Ribbon notice just posted throughout Westmeath calls for "Justice—justice to Ireland, faith and fatherland, together, together. Stare landlord tyranny in the face. Remember, the wolves that once desecrated Ireland, by having a price set on their heads, amply rewarded the hand that prostrated them. So the Scully landlord who refuses just and honoured concessions to his tenantry shall be dealt with as the council may hereafter determine. Committee orders to be strictly observed by the secretary—Red Rory, the Mountain War Captain."

The Emperor of the French seems to be much better than was stated last week. The Paris correspondent of the *Telegraph* writing on Sunday, says: "I have just now seen one of the chiefs of the Imperial suite, who returned yesterday from Compiègne, and he gives me the very best accounts of the Emperor. Indeed it is clear to me that, even when his Majesty was suffering most, we who telegraphed from various parts of Europe to know the truth of the terrible alleged danger were rather laughed at by those on the spot. At any rate, his Majesty was shooting this week, and cutting down his pheasants and providing, in first-class form, for his partridges. I need not say that he is working very hard—perhaps too hard."

On Thursday there was a terrific boiler explosion at the saw mills and workshops attached to the well-known collieries belonging to Messrs. Lamb and partners at Cramlington, Northumberland. The boiler had been out of use three days undergoing repair, and exploded while the engine-man was getting up the steam. The saw mills were reduced to ruins, and the workshops were also greatly injured. Edward Shields, a mason, who had gone into the firehole to light his pipe, was killed on the spot, and Anthony Caddy and James Roberts, workmen, who were struck by the flying material, are so much injured that they are not likely to recover. Some of the pitmen's cottages were greatly damaged by the explosion, but the families escaped. A horse, however, belonging to Mr. Storey, butcher, which was standing at a cottage door while its master was delivering meat, was struck by a piece of steam pipe and killed.

Last Saturday evening a man belonging to a barge lying between Woolwich and Purfleet was startled by a peculiar noise in the water. At first he thought it was a man overboard, but finding no response to his challenge, he armed himself with a gun and watched the spot whence the sound emanated. He saw a figure moving about in shallow water, and immediately fired; the result was the discovery of a fine seal, measuring three feet five and a half inches. The darkness of the night, the strange noise of the animal (for it is well known it possesses marvellous strength of fin), and the effort of capture formed a strange adventure, but this was supplemented by another incident of a more serious though not of a less startling character. Passing one of the bridges over the Thames about two o'clock in the morning, the capturer of the seal saw a woman hurl herself from the parapet, who was lost in the turbid waters below. All attempts at rescue were fruitless.

Details of Prince Arthur's Canadian visit are given by the *Journal Officiel*. The Prince was received by the authorities at Quebec with all the honours due to a son of the Queen, and on the part of the population with enthusiasm. His Royal Highness left the town on the morning of the 20th of September to meet the Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, Sir John Young, who was to accompany him to the little town of London, in the province of Ontario, to be present at the opening of an Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition. During the five days the Prince spent in Quebec he visited all the educational establishments, whether Roman Catholic or Protestant, and in all places and to all persons has exhibited a kindly and gracious manner. He has more especially gained the affections of the French Canadians by constantly addressing them in French, a language he speaks with great facility. After visiting Upper Canada, he took up his abode in Montreal for the purpose of doing duty as lieutenant in the Rifle Brigade, under the command of Lord Alexander Russell, brother of Lord Russell, the former head of the Foreign Office.

The Prince of Wales, attended by General Sir William Knollys and Lieut.-Colonel Keppel, arrived at Marlborough House on Saturday afternoon from Chester. The Prince is now at his seat in Norfolk. The Princess of Wales, attended by Viscountess Walden, has returned to Marlborough House, from Chiswick.

It is reported that bills have been recently distributed in Liege, and displayed at street coners, bearing these words: "Don't go to see, at the *Théatre des Variétés*, the Wandering Jew! It is an immoral and irreligious piece!" A French journal supposes "that the director of the theatre wishes to make us believe he has nothing to do with this '*puff a l' Américaine*.'"

A correspondent of the *Telegraph*, writing to that journal on Sunday from Brighton, describes an alarming boat accident off that town. A pleasure boat called the *Sealark*, with thirty-three excursionists on board, put off for a sail; but the boat being stove in by the sea, a frantic shout was made for help. "It was a question of minutes whether she would survive until help could come or the shore be reached. Luckily the cries were heard, notwithstanding the noise of the surf upon the shore; and it was quite apparent, upon attention being thus called, that the *Sealark* was sinking. Attempts were instantly made to launch some of the small rowing boats from the beach; and in this the boatmen, aided by several gentlemen, amongst whom was Captain Allen Young, succeeded, and put off to the rescue. As the *Sealark* approached, the water was nearly up to her gunwale; when about three hundred yards off the beach a small boat reached her, and about fifteen of the passengers immediately jumped in. The *Sealark* now began to lurch heavily, and the unfortunate people got upon the gunwale, and were holding on to the rigging calling loudly for help, one poor lady standing in the lee rigging and attempting to jump into the sea. A minute more and the *Sealark* with a heavy lurch, and just as a wave carried her into comparatively shallow water, went down head-foremost. and left her remaining passengers struggling in the sea; the lady in the rigging, with several others, disappearing under the wreck. The scene now became awfully exciting. Several boats had reached the *Sealark*, but the breaking sea prevented them immediately rescuing the drowning people, who were mingled with the ropes and sails; by desperate energy all were eventually got into the boats and brought safely to land."

Mr. Charles Verner, an actor of some repute, has died at Charing Cross Hospital while under the influence of chloroform, administered preparatory to his undergoing a surgical operation. At the inquest Mr. Edwin Canton, M.R.C.S., and surgeon to the hospital, said the deceased had been under his care for several weeks past, suffering from a malignant disease of the upper jawbone. It was a disease likely to prove fatal, and from the progress made by the disease, the death of the deceased must have occurred in a few weeks. He suggested that an operation should be performed, with the very faint hope of a cure, at the same time informing the deceased and his wife of the great danger attending it, but they replied they should wish it to be performed at all risks. The witness here handed in a paper to the coroner, which he stated was in the handwriting of the deceased, and on which was written, "I, Charles Verner, give my free consent to the operation upon me being performed by Mr. Canton, and will bear all the risks." Witness resumed. He had previously informed the deceased and his wife that prior to the operation being performed chloroform would have to be administered, and they replied that was what they understood and wished. The chloroform used in the hospital was what is called bi-chloride of methylene, and on the present occasion was diluted with air to make it less powerful. Every care had been taken to prepare the deceased for the operation. The chloroform was administered in his presence, and that of several of his colleagues, by Mr. Peter Marshall, the regular chloroformist of the hospital, and was skilfully and properly administered. Within two minutes of the chloroform being administered the patient fell back and died. The galvanic apparatus and all other appliances used in cases of this kind were at once resorted to, but life was extinct. No attempt had been made to perform the operation. He considered the use of chloroform one of the risks incidental in cases of operation. The Coroner said he had felt it his duty, in the interest of the hospital, to make this enquiry, and in his opinion the result clearly proved that it was one of those occurrences which no human agency could prevent. Every care appeared to have been taken, and all that had been done was with the full knowledge of the deceased and his wife. The jury returned a verdict "That the deceased lost his life by the administration of chloroform, but that the chloroform had been skilfully and properly administered."

PRINTING ON PORCELAIN, &c.—Yesterday there were hundreds of things you could not print upon, to-day there are none! In France they are printing direct upon glass, porcelain, and metal, of any form or size, both inside and outside of vessels, in gold, silver, or colours. The process is not merely an aid, but a revolution in printing, as applied to arts and manufactures; it will supersede all transfer, stencil, and hand labour. In bottle printing it is done direct upon the glass itself, being permanently burned thereon, or varnished, in which latter case it is twice as durable as a paper label, whilst paper, trimming, paste, and fixing are spared. In porcelain decoration, the copper-plate, engraving, printing, paper, cutting out and fixing on by hand are saved, a brilliant, sharp, and telling pattern being directly produced on the biscuit or china, with little effort, at a nominal cost, a burning-in sometimes being spared. The material of the types is indestructable, even by acids in the inks, or points and corrugations, on the hard or brittle surface printed upon. It is capable of imprinting a kiss upon an egg shell, on the most delicate glass, or coming down on the hardest steel, or wood. In Paris it may be seen at the offices of La Société d'Impression par Types Elastiques (Brévete Leighton frères) Rue Notre Dame des Champs, where it is now in active operation; or at No. 9, Buckingham-street, Strand, London, where they have many specimens.

## SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

The "early birds" at Newmarket last week fared badly, as they were chiefly entertained on Monday with the venerable £50 plate, interspersed with several interesting "walks over." The Madame Eglantine filly beat Matronia very easily, and the latter's defeat of Kingcraft at Ascot must be set down as *the* fluke of the season. Sunshine and Mantilla went through their well-known performance for the third time in a 300 sov. sweepstakes, the latter looking all over a winner at half a mile, but finding the last furlong too much for her. Daley had to use his whip to Sunshine for the first time, but like most good animals she is lazy, and requires an immense amount of riding. The everlasting Paté, the only conqueror of Frivolity, came out for the twentieth time, and won a £100 plate very cleverly from Agility and Braemar; Zeno, an own brother to Ladas, whose previous races promised better things, was unplaced. The Cesarewitch was uninteresting, and a great *coup* with John Davis (6st. 12lb.) was just missed, probably for want of a strong pace throughout. We never had any opinion of Paul Jones, but surely he is good enough to make running for a mile or so! As it was, Chérie (5st. 7lb.) was too fast for the old horse in the last hundred yards, and won cleverly by a length and a half. Cecil (8st. 9lb.) was for some unaccountable reason made a good favourite; but he did not seem to appreciate the addition of nearly three stone to his last year's weight, and finished by the side of Taraban, who appears more sulky than ever since "taking the pledge."

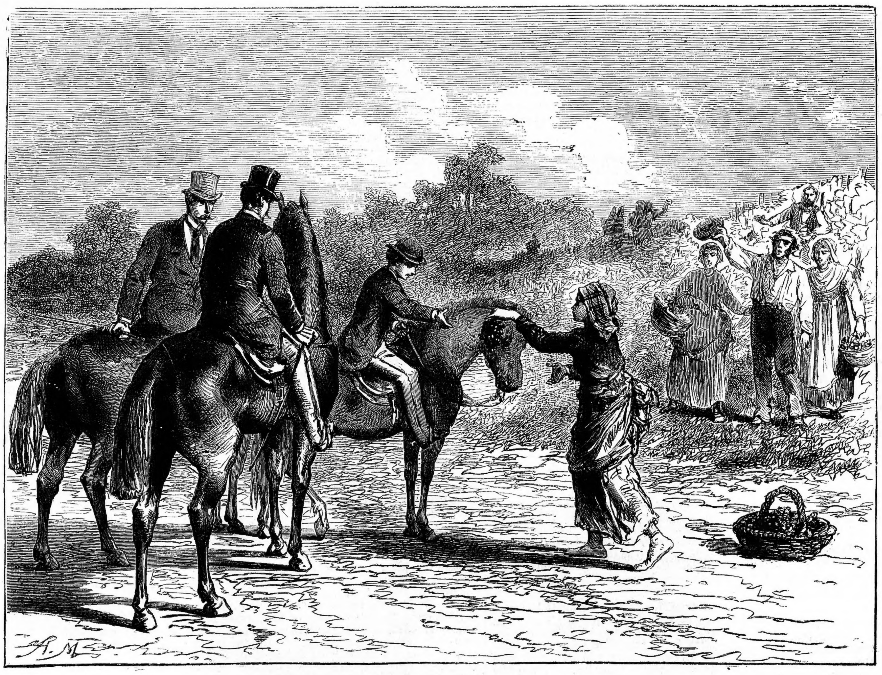
The Middle Park Plate eclipsed the Cesarewitch in every way, and would alone render the meeting memorable. Mr. Blenkiron has had a fitting race for the last of his magnificent gifts. The Jockey Club, after slighting him in a marked manner last year, "can no longer accept such a donation from a private individual;" but it has no compunction in cutting down the added money to one-half, and even then we can fancy the feelings of the members, when they reflect that funds for ten £50 plates will be sacrificed "at one fell swoop." Additional interest was attached to the race, from the fact that Sunshine, Kingcraft, Frivolity, and Hawthornden met for the first time, and these four were the only ones backed, with the exception of Normanby, whose close race with Kingcraft in the First October Meeting, together with his pull in the weights, gained him many supporters. Among the "dark" lot, usually so formidable, were Pearl Finder, an own brother to Pearl Diver, and Cradle, a half sister to See-Saw, by Saunterer. Fully a quarter of a mile from home there was nothing in the race but Frivolity, Sunshine, and Kingcraft; and Chaloner, who had gradually brought up the first-named in the most artistic manner, came with one run at the finish, and won by a long head from Sunshine, who was hardly that distance in front of Lord Falmouth's colt. The finish was superb, and all doubts as to the stamina of Frivolity and Kingcraft are removed; while the latter's gameness will not again be questioned, as he struggled on most unflinchingly. The winner, unfortunately, is only engaged in the One Thousand, Yorkshire Oaks, and Parkhill Stakes, as her Oaks and Leger nominations were sent in a day too late. The great performances of Sunshine and Kingcraft will have the effect of paralysing the Derby betting; already there are offers to take 3 to 1 about them coupled, and, should they keep well, the chance of all the public performers seems hopeless, Camel and Stanley alone excepted.

Gamos recovered some of her lost prestige in the Windsor Stakes; but poor Guy Dayrell, fairly raced off his legs at last, hobbled off the heath in a most pitiable plight. Thursday's sport would have been terribly tame but for the matches. Fripponnier did not go in his old form; we believe, however, that Mr. Pryor considers that Blue Gown "chopped" him at the start, and offers to take 7lb. and run another match for double the stakes. Alpenstock would have had no trouble with Badsworth, but for his want of condition. The T.M.M. found out Martinique's weak spot, and the improved form shown by Sylva ought to make her very dangerous for the Cambridgeshire. The Middle Park Plate has quite taken the gilt off the Clearwell and Prendergast Stakes. Atlantis, though she won both, is not first-class, for Hawthornden is palpably out of all form, and Sunlight had her well beaten in the former race, though, true to his principles, he declined to win. Boulogne's defeat of Pretender and Martyrdom at 7lb. was *the* surprise of the week, and it is the more unaccountable in the face of his ten lengths' defeat by Midsummer in the First October Meeting. The Northallerton Meeting seems to have been a sort of benefit for M'Ewen, as, out of the eleven races, he won six and was second three times; in the other two he had no mount.

The First South Lancashire Coursing Meeting was as successful as ever, though the weather was not favourable. The Scarisbrick Cup fell to Duty Repealed, after an undecided course with Fire Brigade. Sixty-seven puppies entered for the Derby, and Jerry, by Blaze—Blushing Rose, beat Stocker, by Saladin—Polly, in the final course. The Oaks only obtained forty entries, and was divided by Bed of Stone, by Portland—Imperatrice, and Morning Star, by May Morning—Just Off, after an undecided course. The Silver Vase given to be run for by the winners of Derby and Oaks fell to the "lady." Jolly Green and Belle of the Village made their reappearance in the Brougham Stakes, at the Brougham and Whinfell Meeting; the former won all his courses in good style, and Belle consoled herself with the Havershaff Stakes.

## THE ARMOURER.

Until very recently, scarcely a serial publication could be taken up that did not contain a drawing by John Gilbert, who has been one of the most prolific and successful book-illustrators of his day. Our contemporary the *Illustrated London News* owes a great deal of its popularity to the skill of Mr. Gilbert, whose pictures have never been without more or less general attractiveness. To several of the Magazines also Mr. Gilbert has contributed from time to time; and he is very favourably known as a painter in oil and water colours. He first exhibited in 1836, in which year he had pictures in both the Suffolk-street gallery and the Royal Academy. Three years afterwards he exhibited at the British Institution, and subsequently he became a regular exhibitor at that gallery and at the Academy. Amongst his best-known oil pictures are several subjects from "Don Quixote" and others of Cervantes' works; "The Education of Gil Blas," a scene from "Tristram Shandy," "Othello before the Senate," "The Murder of Thomas à Becket," "The Plays of Shakespeare," "A Regiment of Royalist Cavalry," &c. Mr. Gilbert, who has illustrated Shakespeare and other standard British authors, was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1852, and in 1853 a member of the Society of Painters in water colours. The picture of "The Armourer," which we engrave this week, is one of Mr. Gilbert's most pleasing, characteristic drawings. A mother has brought her three children to look at the Armourer, who is burnishing a breast-plate in his own workshop. The wearer of the armour, standing in the background, must be a veritable Hercules; for who else could wield that massive sword which the boy with the frank, open countenance is proudly holding? And the lance that rests against the wall—none but the stoutest arm could couch it against the foe. The grim warrior is apparently only waiting the completion of his armour to sally forth to some skirmish, or perchance to a more important engagement. His warlike thoughts are in marked contrast to the playfulness of the baby-boy, who is intent on his toy. The other lad will perhaps make a brave soldier; he watches the old man with a face full of interest in the preparations that are being made; the girl, his fair-haired sister, regards both the armour and Armourer with maidenly awe. She would prefer the latter were equipping a knight for the lists rather than for deadly fray. The burly Armourer is fully cognisant of the importance of his task, and is rubbing away at the gleaming metal as though War were the finest trade in the world. The grouping of the figures is excellent, and the accessories are drawn as few but John Gilbert can draw them.



A PRESENTATION TO THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

It is stated that arrangements are in progress at the Viceregal Lodge, Dublin, with a view to a visit from her Majesty in June next.

The visit of Prince and Princess Christian to Floors Castle, the seat of their Graces the Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe, has excited no little amount of interest in Kelso. A considerable number of strangers are at present in the town for the festivities of this week. The Prince and Princess were received at the Castle by the Duchess of Roxburghe and other members of the family.

## THE SPANISH INSURRECTION.

Spanish affairs are in confusion both at home and abroad. Civil war rages throughout Spain proper—insurrection reigns supreme in the Spanish colony of Cuba. We give an engraving, from a sketch taken on the spot, of an attempt of the insurgents to frustrate the movements of General Prim's forces before Valencia. The telegrams this week bring information of the town having surrendered. The Illustration shows what desperate efforts to gain ascendancy are made by the opponents to the present form of Government. The insurgents hitherto have fought bravely, have been well organized, and have acted with military precision. Although they must ultimately succumb to the overwhelming majority of numbers, they have undoubtedly caused their antagonists serious loss and inconvenience.

The latest reports received by the Spanish Government state that tranquillity has been restored in Valencia. The amount of loss on the side of the insurgents is not known, but the troops only had two killed and seven wounded. Thirty battalions of infantry, 1,500 cavalry, fifty-six pieces of artillery, and a siege train were collected round the city when the attack was commenced. The Republicans abandoned Alcoy after opening the gaol and committing various excesses. The only place of any importance now held by the insurgents is Bejar. The *Madrid Gazette* says that, with this exception and that of a few insignificant remains of dispersed bands in various provinces, complete tranquillity now reigns throughout the Peninsula.

## A PRESENTATION TO THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

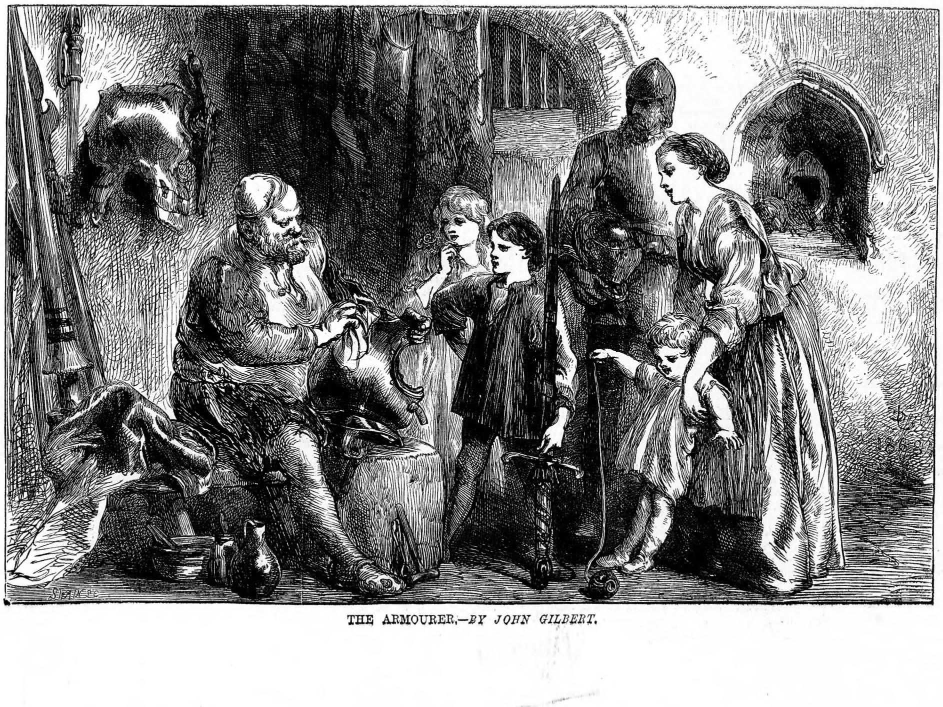
Our engraving represents an incident that occurred last week in the vicinity of St. Cloud. The Emperor had proceeded in his morning walk to a farm known as Fonilleuse, a short distance from the Chateau. He was followed by the Prince Imperial on horseback, attended by M.M. Bachon and d'Espenilles. On the road, the equestrians passed a vineyard, and the Prince was stopped by a girl who presented him with a bunch of grapes. "I had intended," she said, "to offer them to the Emperor, but had not courage. I am not so much afraid of you as I am of your father." The presentation was accepted, and Mons. Bachon gave the girl a twenty franc piece. This, however, she declined, declaring the Prince had amply rewarded her by accepting the offering she had made.

Several thousand pounds' worth of property was destroyed by fire at Messrs. Robinsons' Vulcan Oilworks, Port Dundas, Glasgow, on Thursday night.

## A BLACK COUNTRY FUNERAL.

The writer of "Echoes from the Black Country" in the *Birmingham Daily Post* gives an interesting account of what he calls "an extraordinary scene" at Willenhall on Sunday week, in connection with the funeral of the hapless man John Wedge, who met with a tragic end a few days previously. He was, it will be remembered, returinng in a gig from a velocipede contest at the Vauxhall Gardens, and his friend Mr. Jones, who was under the influence of liquor, insisted on driving, and managed to upset the vehicle, ejecting poor Wedge with such violence as to render him unconscious during the few subsequent hours he lingered alive. The tragedy, as might have been expected, produced a sensation in Willenhall, and the painful interest of the event was heightened by the fact that the deceased was regarded as a boon companion by a very wide circle of the sporting fraternity, who made his tavern a place of general resort. On Sunday afternoon the streets leading from Wedge's tavern to the Cemetery were literally packed by a concourse of roughs, numbering some six or eight thousand, many of whom hailed from Darliston, Walsall, Bilston, and other "neebor towns." At two o'clock the funeral procession started, preceded by the Willenhall brass band, playing in solemn tones the Dead March in "Saul." The coffin, draped in black, was carried shoulder-high, in the rear walked some score of notorious cockers, dog-fighters, pedestrians, and some pugilists, who wished to do honour to their departed friend and patron. The funeral service was read by good old Father Pearce a local Methodist patriarch, of whom, probably, half the people of the parish learned their alphabet, and who was the main instrument in putting down the bull-baiting at the Willenhall wakes of yore. The selection of such a man for such a service was most appropriate, and not a few of his hearers winced under the searching glance and telling words of the venerable evangelist. One noted pugilist, whose name is not unfamiliar to local sportsmen, was affected to tears; and the excitement of the scene was heightened by the fainting away of the disconsolate widow at the brink of her husband's grave. Such a funeral demonstration has not been witnessed in Willenhall for a quarter of a century, and the incongruity of the whole affair suggests strange reflections on the subject of hero-worship.

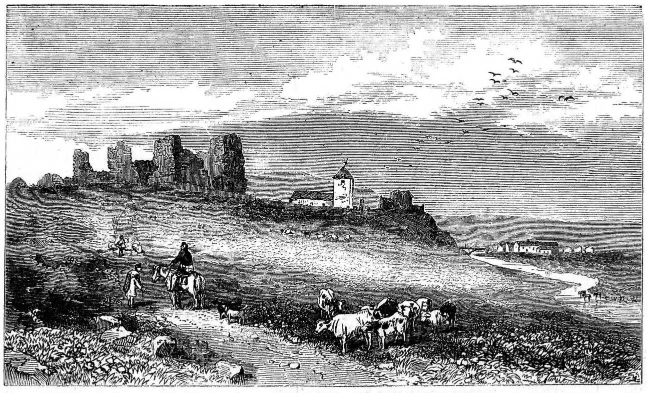
There has been a sad case of suicide from Southwark Bridge. A respectably-dressed man was noticed walking over the bridge towards the City. He had no hat or cap on his head, and appeared to be very excited, and out of breath. When he had got a short distance over the bridge he ran, jumped up on one of the stone seats, and then leaped over the parapet of the bridge into the river Thames. As he went he cried out, "Gone for ever!" A gentleman residing in Princes-street, Walworth, was passing over the bridge at the time, gave an alarm, and a boat was at once put off to the unfortunate man's rescue, but he disappeared under water, and could not be found. The deceased is described to be about thirty years of age, fair complexion, dressed in black, and about 5ft. 6in. in height. The body has not yet been recovered.



THE ARMOURER.—*BY JOHN GILBERT.*

## BEWCASTLE.

Bewcastle, which forms the subject of one of our engravings on this page, is on the edge of the debatable land between England and Scotland. The tourist who does not object to loneliness will find ample enjoyment in a pedestrian trip to this part of the Border. You walk over the road known as the Maiden Way,—a name which, according to Wharton, comes from the Celtic word Madan—Fair, probably "made" or "constructed;" there are very few houses of entertainment; and the tourist pursuing his lonely way, knapsack on shoulder, must not be surprised if he meets with scant courtesy from the few people he is likely to see. Collops (rashers) of bacon, potatoes, cheese, and bread made of barley and pease meal is not exactly the fare one would like to have set before him every day, appetising as it may be to the tired and hungry wayfarer despairing of getting anything else; yet this is what you chiefly get on the Border.



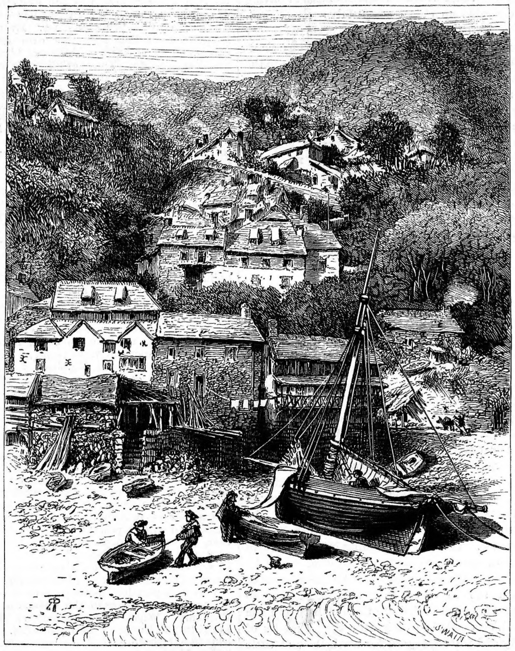
BEWCASTLE.

## HOLIDAY SKETCHES.

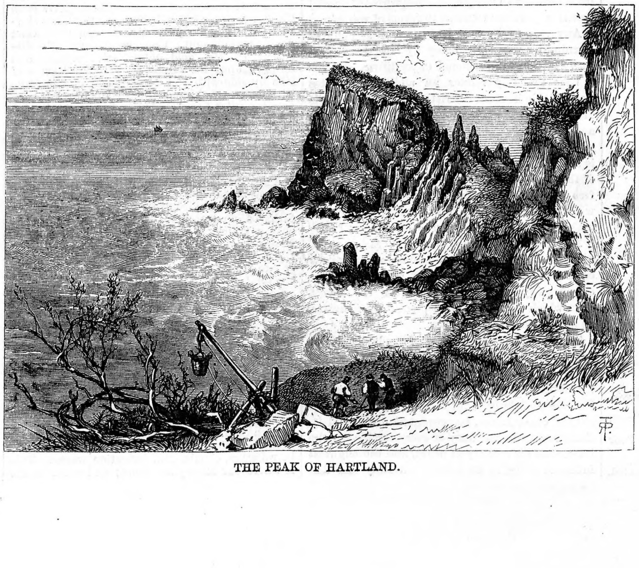
Our friends who have spent their holiday in North Devonshire will be glad to renew their pleasant acquaintanceship with the two scenes which we present to them on this page, two holiday sketches on the North Devon coast. The first is Clovelly, one of the quaintest and most picturesque places in the three kingdoms. The following graphic description of the old town is from a well-known author:—

"The village was built sheer up the face of a steep and lofty cliff. There was no road in it, there was no wheeled vehicle in it, there was not a level yard in it. From the sea-beach to the cliff-top two irregular rows of white houses, placed opposite to one another, and twisting here and there, and there and here, rose like the sides of a long succession of stages of crooked ladders, and you climbed up the village or climbed down the village by the stairs between, some six feet wide or so, and made of sharp irregular stones. The old pack-saddle, long laid aside in most parts of England as one of the appendages of its infancy, flourished here intact. Strings of pack-horses and pack-donkeys toiled slowly up the stairs of the ladder, bearing fish and coal, and such other cargo as was unshipping at the pier, from the dancing fleet of village boats, and from two or three little coasting traders. As the beasts of burden ascended laden or descended light, they got so lost at intervals in the floating clouds of village smoke, that they seemed to dive down some of the village chimneys, and come to the surface again far off, high above others. No two houses in the village were alike, in chimneys, size, shape, door, window, gable, roof-tree, anything. The sides of the ladders were musical with water running clear and bright. The stones were musical with the clattering feet of the pack-horses and pack-donkeys, and the voices of the fishermen urging them up, mingled with the voices of the fishermen's wives and their many children."

Our second Illustration represents a favourite resort of tourists who touch at Clovelly. An interesting walk of about five miles through Clovelly Park by the lower road which leads to Mouth Mill, brings you to the Peak of Hartland, reaching which you look down a steep precipice of three hundred feet, on both sides. It is considered a feat to stand upon the end of the Point, where you get a splendid view. This is indeed the boundary of the old Severn sea, and "here the Channel opens its jaws to receive the broad waves of the Atlantic." Our sketch gives the Point in its most striking and picturesque aspect.



CLOVELLY.



THE PEAK OF HARTLAND.

## PENNY RAILWAYS.

In a pamphlet addressed to "The People of England," Mr. G. W. Jones advocates the formation of Penny Railways. Passing over (says the *Building News*) Mr. Jones's arguments against the present high charges, and yet for the most part but little remunerative returns of most of the companies, many of which, it is but justice to say, are fairly put, we come to "The Scheme." The railways should be assimilated to the old turnpike roads, but the traveller is to be carried instead of walking. On all main lines running east, west, north and south of London, at the most convenient positions, and averaging about sixteen miles apart, a turnpike or stop station will be erected. Every passenger, at starting, will pay one penny (or 3d. second class, or 6d. first class), and for that payment he will be conveyed as far as the first turnpike or stop station (alighting at any intermediate station) on the trunk line. If the passenger proceeds beyond the turnpike or stop station, he has to pay again (the same toll, 1d. or 3d. or 6d.), and pursues his journey to the next turnpike or stop station, with the right of leaving the train at any intermediate station; and so on throughout the entire length of the trunk line. At every branch from the trunk line where to proceed upon such branch line a change of carriages takes place, a fresh toll of 1d. (or 3d. or 6d. second or first class) shall be paid; and the passenger from that point can proceed as far as the first turnpike or stop station on such branch line without further payment (alighting at any intermediate station). Here he pays again; and so on until he arrives at his journey's end. The average distance between the turnpikes on the branch lines will be the same as on the trunk lines, convenience being the only guide as to where they shall be placed.

Third class passengers at each stop station will have to leave the train, pass through a turnstile, pay a penny, and get in again. Second and third class passengers can take through tickets before starting. "Fast trains" will convey only first and second class passengers at double fares and speeds. A third class passenger from London to Holyhead (264 miles) would change carriages seventeen times, the fare being 1s. 6d.; or from London to Edinburgh (405 miles) he would change twenty-two times, the fare being 1s. 11d. Our experience of the great comfort and convenience experienced at present in changing carriages once or twice on a long journey, would induce us infinitely to prefer walking. Into Mr. Jones' argument (?), as to the remunerative character of his scheme, we really cannot enter. We are much of the same opinion as the infatuated railway director, who, according to our author, "has millions of customers kicking at his door, money in hand, ready to pay him 100, 200, 300 per cent. if he will trade with them in pennies, and still he puts his foot and shoulder against the door, and fain would keep them out." It will be readily understood that it was from vastly increased numbers that the great profits are to be derived, and we are told, "that to carry 3,000,000,000 or people instead of 300,000,000 would scarcely make a perceptible difference in the annual expenses!" This fact once proved to the railway companies, they will doubtless adopt the scheme, and render any petition to Parliament unnecessary.

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A Licensed Victuallers' Protection Society is being formed at Nuneaton, Warwickshire.

## THE PRINCE OF WALES AT CHESTER.

"Rare old Chester" has been in a state of the liveliest excitement owing to the visit of the Prince of Wales to inaugurate the opening of the new Town Hall. The Prince arrived at Chester on Thursday evening, and was received on the platform with presented arms, the band playing the National Anthem, and the people cheering right loyally. The Mayor and Corporation of Chester, Lord Egerton of Tatton (lord-lieutenant of Cheshire), the Prime Minister (the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone), the members for Chester (Earl Grosvenor and Mr. H. C. Raikes), Lord Richard Grosvenor, M.P., Lord de Tabley, the magistrates of the city, the Bishop of Chester, the Dean of Chester, Canon Blomfield, and numerous clergymen received his royal highness, and conducted him and his suite to the carriages awaiting their reception. Mr. Gladstone's daughters were also amongst the company who had assembled on the platform in attendance on the Prince. A procession was formed in the following order:—A detachment of the Cheshire Yeomanry, the mayor's carriage, the Prince's carriage, the royal suite, a detachment of Yeomanry. The straight, broad road from the station to the canal bridge presented at this moment a very imposing appearance. Barriers were erected on each side, within which the pedestrians were kept, and these were flanked by a line of many-coloured flags. Behind the barriers a mass of people were packed together, notwithstanding the uncomfortable weather. The line of route was bordered by the City guild and friendly societies, who formed in procession, carrying torches. The procession wended its way to the Grosvenor Hotel amidst the cheers of the people and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs. At the Grosvenor Hotel the Earl and Lady Constance Grosvenor received his royal highness, the guard of honour presenting arms. At eight o'clock a select party of noblemen and gentlemen met his royal highness at dinner, and there was a general illumination in honour of the royal visit.

The first event of the day on Friday was the presentation of two addresses to the Prince. A procession left the Grosvenor Hotel at half-past twelve o'clock. In Grosvenor Park over 7,000 school children of the city had assembled, and when the Prince arrived they sang several verses of a welcome to the tune of "God bless the Prince of Wales." After leaving the park the *cortége* passed through the principal streets, which looked exceedingly gay, and were crowded with spectators. Within the barriers were the members of the various Friendly Societies, wearing their sashes. The new Town Hall is a fine stone building in the Victorian Gothic style, and having an imposing front to the open market space. From the centre of the front rises a square-pointed tower of great elevation, which gives considerable architectural pretensions to the whole pile. After the cathedral, it is the finest edifiec in the city. The internal arrangements are good, and the decorations ample; it contains a number of rooms, including the Council-chamber, the public hall, and the ball-room. The scene in front of the Town Hall was remarkably effective. The City Volunteers mustered in strong force, and looked well. The galleries on either side and in front of the hall were filled with gaily-dressed ladies, bands played, and the church bells rang their merriest peals. Shortly after one o'clock the royal procession arrived. His royal highness received a flattering ovation from the immense assembly. He repeatedly bowed his acknowledgments. His royal highness was received at the entrance of the Town Hall by the Mayor and Corporation. An address from the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses having been read by the Recorder, his royal highness made a gracious reply, thanking the citizens for their welcome, and regretting the absence of the Princess. Several members of the City Council and others were presented to the Prince, who next explored the Hall, after which he appeared on the steps at the front, and formally declared the Hall opened—an announcement which was received with loud applause. He then visited the cathedral, which is close adjoining. On returning to the Town Hall subsequently the Prince was entertained at a *déjeûner* in the Hall. The Mayor presided. On his right were the Prince of Wales, the Mayoress, Lord Grosvenor, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, the Bishop of Chester, &c. On his left were Lady Constance Grosvenor, Lord Egerton, Lady Vane, Mrs. Gladstone, Lady Wynn, General Knollys, the High Sheriff, and Sir P. Egerton, M.P. The body of the Hall was occupied by about 200 of the principal citizens and their wives. The Prince made a suitable response to the toast of his health, and announced that the Queen was "going to confer upon the Mayor the great honour of knighthood." The royal party then returned to the Grosvenor Hotel. In the afternoon there were athletic and racing sports on the Roodee, and in the evening the city was gaily illuminated. The Mayor gave a grand ball in the Town Hall in honour of his royal highness.

## A COPPER MINE IN DEVONSHIRE.

A contemporary understands that a very important cupiferous lode has recently been found about three miles south-west of Tavistock, in Devonshire, and that mining operations have been already begun upon it. It has been called the Virtuous Lady Mine. Indications of the lode were discovered this summer, and the lode itself was cut about a fortnight ago. The ore is stated to be very rich in copper, and to contain some silver, and traces of gold. We may remark here that the position of the Virtuous Lady Mine appears to us to correspond to a spot that was worked at the commencement of this century, and yielded very large quantities of rich copper ore. It was nevertheless abandoned for want of proper mining appliances, after being worked to a depth of seventeen fathoms only. If such is the case, we expect the discovery will prove very valuable.

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The Rev. W. Gover, Principal of the Diocesan Training College at Saltley, is prostrated with illness, which is attributed to over-work.

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# The Illustrated MIDLAND NEWS

BIRMINGHAM, OCT. 23, 1869.

True to our principle of non-interference in political and religious matters, we refrain from expressing any opinion on party questions. The subject of National Education is one that may and should be discussed by every member of the community with the strictest impartiality, and with a resolute intention of having so desirable an object completely accomplished. It concerns the welfare and pride of every Englishman. It is not a measure which any arguments can prove to be fraught with danger to the State, but one the neglect of which is productive of serious consequences. National education is the only radical and rational means of arresting the alarming increase of pauperism and crime. Its supreme importance is universally acknowledged, and no political feeling, no party jealousies, no sectarian animosities should be allowed to interfere with the adoption of some plan that will ensure its being fully carried out.

Government has an imperative duty to perform in this respect, and all classes are called upon to facilitate the measures of those who legislate for the instruction of the people.

Two difficulties seem to be inseparable from the proposition of compulsory education—religion and expense. It seems unreasonable to ignore the claims of the Church of England to almost exclusive consideration in any scheme of national education in this country; such exclusiveness must not however be permitted—the religious tendencies of the people of all classes must be respected. Hence it will be necessary to restrict any instruction so far as it is made compulsory to secular subjects, although we apprehend the Bible should be read by all learners. Even this point, when objected to by parents of extreme opinions, whether attributable to ignorance or conviction, should be conceded, leaving the result of the instruction given to work its own influence. The rule of teaching in the American schools, quoted on a recent occasion, might be followed with advantage:—"All instructors of youth are to exert their best endeavours to impress upon the minds of the children and the youth committed to their care the principles of piety and justice, regard for truth, love of their country, humanity, and universal benevolence, sobriety, industry, and frugality, chastity and moderation, and those other virtues the ornaments of human society." This rule, applicable alike to children of every persuasion, should be the guide of all teachers employed in every scheme of education. It comprises a practical religious doctrine, the strict observance of which must conduce to happiness, irrespective of special creeds or peculiar views as to forms of worship.

Any system by which a certain amount of learning is made compulsory by law will necessarily increase our national expenditure, and for a time probably render an addition to rates unavoidable in those districts where new schools are required. In a matter of such vital importance to the State these imposts must be borne with patience. They may be only temporary. It is but reasonable to expect that as the education of the people advances crime will decrease, and as free schools become more prevalent our prisons will be less crowded. The question arises—for which of the two is it better to have to pay?

Not that our criminal classes will cease to exist, no matter what steps are taken to enforce the education of the masses; they may however be considerably reduced in numbers if the sources from which they are now so plentifully recruited be more efficiently cared for.

The ignorance and idleness of our lower classes are perilous to the prosperity of the country. They are evils which annually become more threatening in their tendency. By removing the first cause of danger, the other will, almost as a natural consequence, be prevented. We hold it, therefore, to be the duty of every one having the interest of his country at heart, and the slightest influence to use in its behalf, carefully and dispassionately to examine every scheme of national education that may be proposed, and staunchly to uphold, by every means in his power, that which, upon mature reflection, may seem to be the most comprehensive and efficient.

## A FEW WORDS ON GOLD.

### PART II.

We have before us a mass of statistics professing to give with some approximation to accuracy the annual yield of all the goldfields at present in work. It is not our intention to inflict them upon the readers of THE ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS. Those who have a taste for statistics in the raw can easily hunt them up for themselves. The totals are enough for our purpose. We find, then, from these returns that the total produce of the Australian gold-fields from 1851 to 1867 was one hundred and thirty-three millions, or an annual average of say over eight millions and a quarter; and taking the returns of all the Transatlantic and Russian mines for 1866 as representing an average yield, we find that the yearly influx of gold from those regions is over thirty millions. These figures together represent a higher average than M. Chevalier estimated upon even the hasty and often-exaggerated statistics of the first ten years' working of the Australian and Californian mines, upon which he based his portentious calculation, that we were on the verge of a revolutionary depreciation of all our gold currencies of at least 50 per cent.; and yet when we come to take stock, and to ask ourselves what has been the effect of this gigantic influx of the precious metals, the keenest men are puzzled to say whether the new gold has had any effect at all upon the markets. That there has been a rise of prices of late years is clear. Every housekeeper knows that from her own experience. Our butchers' and bakers' bills are bigger. Our rent has gone up. Taxes of all kinds are higher. But these facts standing alone prove nothing. They are susceptible of a double explanation. The past twenty years have been years of remarkable activity. Population has taken a long stride forward. Our free trade policy has given a fresh impulse to trade and commerce. Taken in the mass we are probably 35 per cent. richer to-day than we were in '48. That there should be a concurrent increase of rates and taxes, of rent and household bills, is but natural under the state of things; and this fact hopelessly complicates all speculation upon the influence of Australia and California upon our markets. We have no standard by which to test the value of gold; and it is therefore impossible for anyone to say off-hand what part of the increased cost of living is due to the growth of population and the increase of wealth, and what to gold. All speculations upon this score can be nothing more than guesses. It is out of reason of course to suppose that the addition of, say five hundred millions to our stock of gold can have had no effect at all upon its value; and *à priori* there is a plausibility about Mr. Jevons' estimate of a depreciation of 10 or 15 per cent. This is the view of Mr. Lowe and, we believe, of the *Times;* and it formed the basis of one of the strongest arguments against a reduction in the value of the Parliamentary franchise before the House of Commons, in a moment of extra-political intelligence, hit by instinct upon the principle of personal payment of rates. But this is a question where the highest authority adds no weight to speculation, and where demonstration is impossible. As a guess, Mr. Jevons' speculation has an air of probability about it; and it requires but slight powers of observation to see that, as yet, the depreciation in the value of gold, whatever it has been, has not gone beyond 15 per cent. It is an open question whether it has reached that point; and that is all.

This is a paradox, perhaps one of the most interesting paradoxes in the science of Political Economy. What is its explanation? It is to be found in the Board of Trade returns. Previous to 1848 our trade with China was a mere bagatelle. Most of the ports were closed against us; and the whole trade was in the hands of a band of commercial banditti. It is now a branch of international trade employing a large fleet of merchantmen and many millions of English capital. In 1847 we bought only about fifty-five million pounds of tea from China. Our imports are now double that quantity. Up to 1850 most of the silk manufactured in Europe was of European growth. We now import nearly the whole of it from the silk plantations of Foo-chow. Since 1854 the annual value of our imports from China has never fallen below seven millions sterling, and in some years it has been more than double this amount. Concurrently with the discovery of the gold mines of Australia and California our East India trade took a start, and side by side with the development of our trade with China this branch of our commerce has been growing till it has mounted up to an annual value of between forty and fifty millions. Now the whole of this large and flourishing trade is a cash trade. Neither India nor China take our manufactures to any considerable extent in exchange for their silk, cotton, and tea. They are sellers, and not buyers; and they will deal with us only as cash customers. Possessing only silver currencies, they require us to pay for at least three-fifths of our purchases in silver; and it needs only a glance at the returns of the Board of Trade to see what enormous amounts of the silver coinage of Europe have been swallowed up of late years by this Eastern commerce. In 1851 the total exportation of the precious metals from all the ports of Europe to the East was only a million and three-quarters, which represents about the average exportation for many years previously. To China alone our exportation of silver now averages about a million per month; and since the American war threw open the Liverpool market to the ryots of Bengal it is not easy to say how many millions of gold and silver have disappeared in the sands of India. Nor is this all. Of late years the English Government and English capitalists have taken India in hand with a will. They have spent million upon million of money in reproductive public works, in railways, canals, and irrigation works. This is where our money has gone; and as far as the currency of Europe is concerned all these millions have been thrown into the sea, for hardly a farthing that crosses the line ever returns to our coffers. The silver thus drawn off from Europe has been replaced by gold; and in this way the never-ceasing tide of the precious metals flowing in upon us from Australia and America has been held in check. What without this eastern outlet might have proved an overwhelming and ruinous flood has been turned into a utilising stream, and the depreciation of the precious metals postponed for ten or fifteen years at least.

How much of the new gold has been absorbed in the work of converting the old silver currencies of Europe into gold currencies it is impossible to say. In 1848 England was almost the only State that had a gold currency. You might travel direct from Boulogne to Rome without once seeing a gold coin; and what was worst of all was that in every district you passed through, no matter where you were, you were sure to find the English sovereign at a disagreeably long discount. Perhaps now and then in France you might come across a gold coin of Napoleon or Louis the Eighteenth; but the great mass of the currency was silver. That, too, formed the principal part of the currencies of Belgium, of Switzerland, of Prussia, Spain, Italy, and Austria. Silver is now the exception and gold the rule in France; and there is at least a chance of the English sovereign being occasionally at a premium. Prussia has still a siver standard; Austria is deluged with dirty paper; Italy has a vast deal more copper than gold, and more paper than either; and even Spain has of late years run short of her beautiful Isabellas. But the state of the continental currencies is very different to-day to what it was when the gold of California was still sleeping in its quartz under the guardianship of a handful of Mexican monks. Here at home the change is of course much less noticeable. Yet even here, when one looks below the surface, it is impossible not to see that there is more gold and less silver in circulation. Our currency has been replenished and strengthened. The growth of population and the increase of wealth brought more money into play; and with all this increase of wealth there has of course been a corresponding development in the tastes of the people, and consequently a greater richness in their personal ornaments. Probably I am within the mark in saying that the quantity of gold used in arts and manufactures in this country alone averages between five and six millions a year. Add to all these items the sums that are yearly hoarded, for hoarding is still practised to a surprising extent, especially in Ireland and France, and even in our own rural districts, and the sums that of late years have found their way into comparatively poor countries in the form of Government and private loans through the agency of international banks; and I think we have sufficient explanation of the apparent paradox of gold preserving its value, within at least ten or fifteen per cent., in spite of the five hundred millions that I suppose to have been added to our stock of the precious metals by the mines of Australia and California.

*(To be continued.)*

## EARTHQUAKES ON THE SOUTH AMERICAN COAST.

A correspondent of the *Liverpool Albion*, writing from Valparaiso on the 3rd of September, gives an account of the recent earthquakes in the Pacific. The writer says:—"I arrived here on the 28th ult., in the steamship *Payta*, from Callao. The people all along this coast, as far as Callao, at all events, are in a state bordering on panic, caused by an announcement of one of the scientifics of Germany that on or about the 24th of next month, in consequence of the sun and moon being in closer proximity to our earth than usual, there will be a fearful earthquake, accompanied by a tidal wave, which together are to destroy many ports on this coast, more especially in Callao and Arica. The latter has very little to lose, not having recovered from the devastation of last year. In the former port everybody appears to be on the *qui vive* for some extraordinary convulsion of nature, the majority of the inhabitants having removed their families to Lima or Chorillos, and the remainder, who can afford to do so, are preparing for flight. We left Arica on the morning of the 24th ult., and about 1.20 p.m. (the *Payta* being two to two and a half miles distant from the land, 57 miles south of Arica, off Gorda Point, and in 75 fathoms of water) the vessel commenced to shake in the most awful manner, making it impossible to keep one's footing. This convulsed vibration continued for 45 or 50 seconds, during which time the sea presented the appearance of a heavy fall of large hailstones, sending up jets of water some eight or ten inches, and being shot about the same distance apart. The land, which rises perpendicularly at this point some 2,500ft., presented an appearance that struck terror into the hearts of all on board; it visibly moved, huge masses of rock and earth being hurled into the sea, causing dense clouds of dust to rise, obscuring the coast northward as far as the eye could reach. The whole of the glass was thrown from the racks in the saloon and destroyed, while a great proportion of the earthenware on board shared the same fate. Happily the vessel suffered not the slightest injury, either in hull or machinery, which speaks volumes for the quality of materials and workmanship of which the Pacific Steamship Navigation Company's vessels are composed. The gangway ladders from spar to awning decks were shaken down, and grooves cut in the leaden weights of safety valves some half an inch deep, and the tubes clean swept. Such a convulsion had never before been experienced by any person on board, though some had been on the coast from 20 to 30 years. The opinion I have formed is that the *Payta* passed immediately over the crater of a submarine volcano at the moment of an eruption."

At the inquest held upon the body of George Morton, one of the men suffocated by the fire in the West Retford Pit, the Coroner stated that the Government inspector, who had examined the pit, was of opinion that it had been set on fire wilfully. After some discussion the jury returned a verdict to the effect that deceased died from suffocation, but that there was no evidence to show how the smoke was forthcoming.

## NEWS OF THE MIDLANDS.

At Wednesbury a society for the relief of the indigent sick has been organised.

The Autumnal Session of the Congregational Union of England and Wales is being held at Wolverhampton this week.

A meeting of the Burton Ratepayers' League is to be held in St. George's Hall, in November, to enquire into the charities of the town.

The Evangelical Alliance Conference will be held this year at Derby. The business will commence on Tuesday, the 23rd of November, and terminate on the following Friday.

Burslem is to have a permanent wooden theatre, to hold 1,200 persons. The building is in the recreation ground, and on Saturday the Newcastle magistrates granted a license for it.

On Friday evening Lord Lyttelton delivered his lecture descriptive of his late voyage to New Zealand, and experiences in that colony, to the members of the Walsall Church Institute.

The Bishop of Worcester has instituted the Rev. George Yarnold Osborne, M.A., of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, incumbent of Fleetwood, to the vicarage of St. Edmund's, Dudley.

Archdeacon Denison preached on Friday at St. Michael's Church, Coventry, at a harvest thanksgiving service. The Ven. Archdeacon did not touch upon politics, as it was expected by some he would.

The will of William Henry Forman, Esq., merchant, of Queen-street, Cheapside, and of Dorking and Doncaster, was proved in the London Court on the 8th instant, and the personalty sworn under £1,000,000.

The Rev. Father Duckett, of North-street Roman Catholic Chapel, Wolverhampton, is understood to be the only priest of this district who has been summoned to the forthcoming Œcumenical Council at Rome.

Frederick Chatfield, the man in custody on suspicion of having caused the death of David Edwards, at Silverdale, three weeks since, was taken before Mr. Wedgwood, at Newcastle, on Saturday, and again remanded.

The Prince of Wales will pay a private visit to Lord Londesborough at Scarborough on the 1st of November. His Royal Highness will be presented with an address by the Corporation, and Scarborough is to be illuminated.

It is stated that a larger number of students than usual have gone up to Oxford this term, and that all the Colleges are full. The Commemoration next year is fixed for Wednesday, June 22nd; being much later than it was this year.

An inmate of the Peterborough Union-house got out on Saturday and could not be found. On Monday he made an attempt to drown himself, but was got out by some bystanders. As soon as he was able he made off again for freedom and the woods.

The executors of the late General Sir Arthur Clifton have sent to the Mayor of Nottingham a cheque for £1,000, a legacy left by him for the purposes of the General Hospital, and the amount has been paid over to the treasurer of that institution.

It is believed that the answers to the questions issued to the clergy and churchwardens of the diocese of Oxford, prior to the ensuing visitation, will show that more than a million of money has been spent for church purposes whilst the present bishop has held the see.

Mr. Josiah Mason has written a letter to the Birmingham Town Council acknowledging a copy of the resolution recently passed by that body in connection with erecting a statue in his honour. If he had consulted only his personal feelings, Mr. Mason says he should have declined this mark of respect; but at the instance of his friends he accedes to the Council's request.

The difference as to the application of the surplus of the Hartley Explosion Fund returned to South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire has been settled. At a meeting of the trustees and committee recently held at Wolverhampton, it was resolved unanimously that as soon as the colliers of South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire have raised the present balance of £2,500 to £3,000, the interest of that sum shall be periodically divided amongst the widows and orphans of colliers who may have been killed in those districts during the first year of their destitution.

A boiler exploded on Monday at the works of the Iron and Steel Company, Great Bridge. A young woman, named Mary Ann Bentler, was knocked down, and her skull fractured by a piece of the iron work. The fireman was blown into the canal. One of his legs was broken above the ancle, and he was severely scalded. Another man, named Murray, who was employed as a wheeler of ashes, was badly scalded. The whole of the works are now stopped, and about 300 men thrown out of employment. It is expected that about a fortnight will elapse before work is resumed.

The "Birmingham" lifeboat has been doing good service on the Lincolnshire coast. During the recent gale a small ship, the "Swan," of Hull, bound from Boston to Gainsboro', was seen drifting past Sutton, Lincolnshire. The lifeboat "Birmingham," stationed at Sutton, was at once despatched to the aid of the vessel, which ultimately struck on the sands off Huttoft. The sea was very rough, but the boat rescued the shipwrecked persons, consisting of the crew of two men and a boy, and the master's wife and two children, all of whom were safely landed. As the tide rose the ship began to break up, and in a few hours was a total wreck.

The following resolutions were agreed to at an influential meeting of coalowners, at Dudley Port, with reference to the weighing into or guaging coal-boats:—First, that this meeting considers all trading boats should be indexed; second, that a committee, consisting of M. Grazebrook, Esq., W. James, Esq., R. Bagnall, Esq., and E. T. Wright, Esq., be requested to wait upon the committee of the Birmingham Canal Company, at their next meeting, to solicit their co-operation in carrying out the above proposition; and third, that the above committee be requested to seek the co-operation of the coal masters on the west of Dudley and the Wolverhampton district.

The *Bristol Times and Mirror* publishes a rumour that the head mastership of Rugby School, about to be rendered vacant by the elevation of Dr. Temple to the see of Exeter, has been offered to the Rev. J. Percival, head master of Clifton College. Mr. Percival was one of the masters of Rugby before coming to Clifton.

Our readers will learn with pleasure of the improved health of the Bishop of Lichfield, a portrait and memoir of whom was given in last week's paper. The Bishop has been staying with the Rev. C. Daniel, at the vicarage, Hope, Derbyshire. On Sunday afternoon his lordship preached at the parish church to a very large congregation. This is the first time his lordship has taken any duty in the diocese since his recent severe illness.

Bishop Ullathorne, of Birmingham, has issued a pastoral letter on the subject of the approaching Œcumenical Council. He cautions his flock against believing the reports and speculations which will be rife during the sitting of the Council. He recommends them to wait the publication of official documents. "Such documents will probably appear at intervals, and after the Council is concluded will be the time to know what work it has accomplished for God's glory and the service of the Church." In conclusion, he asks for the prayers of the faithful and their offerings to assist in defraying the extraordinary expenses which the Pope incurs by the holding of the Council.

An extraordinary affair has occurred in Notts. Owing to some strange rumours that had got abroad, the body of a woman was exhumed at Mansfield Cemetery on Friday, and it was subjected to a medical examination. It was discovered that the woman was *enceinte* at the time of her death, which it was alleged, was caused by improper medical treatment, although a certificate was obtained to the effect that death was the result of intestinal inflamation. The deceased was a single woman, twenty-seven yeaas of age. The body was dressed in ordinary clothing, and it is surmised that it was, after death, secretly removed to Mansfield for interment. An inquest was opened on Friday, but an adjournment being taken, the publication of the evidence was interdicted.

The Shropshire correspondent of the *Midland Counties Express* says a boy at the Madeley Union Workhouse has made some disclosures in reference to the murder of the Jew traveller, Zusman, at Stirchley. The boy says Zusman was not murdered in the place where his body was found, but in a room at Southall, Little Dawley; that the body was taken at eleven o'clock at night to the place where it was found; that the men rested at the stile, and laid the body where the blood was found; also that the box in which the jewellery was carried was hid in the hedge the following night. The names of the alleged perpetrator of the crime and his confederates are mentioned, but for evidently obvious reasons we do not publish them. In the room where the murder is alleged to have been committed, and which is known to have been the resort of suspected persons, stains of blood are said to be visible on the floor. It is now generally believed that four or five persons were concerned in the murder, and there are circumstances which serve to bear this out.

A rather amusing incident occurred at a Worcester church last Sunday evening. The sermon had come to an end, the Evening Hymn was "given out," and audience and choir were awaiting the organ symphony with some impatience. No sound, however, issued from the instrument, upon which a very careful performer usually plays, and parson and congregation felt in what Mr. Toole would call "a very awkward position." After a long wait, the clergyman frowningly bade the choir "go on," and on they went accordingly. All the verses but one were got through to the satisfaction of the choir and those of the congregation who are "singists," when, to the general astonishment of everybody, the organ "joined in" with an accompaniment loud enough to cause some dismay in the minds of a few old women and little boys who were thus awakened from their sweet slumbers. The explanation given of the matter is that the gentleman who was officiating for the regular organist had fallen asleep—whether from fatigue or from the effect of the sermon we are unable to say.

The dispute as to wages in the iron trade continues. In the Wednesbury district the men have given the fourteen days' notice agreed upon at the meeting at Manders's Concert Hall last week. On Saturday a deputation from the puddlers sought an interview with the general manager of the Patent Shaft Works, Mr. R. Williams, and handed in a notice, signed by all the workmen of their own class in the employ of the firm. A long and friendly conversation took place, in the course of which Mr. Williams described the trade of the district as recovering from the long period of depression from which it had suffered, but as not yet strong enough to bear the advance asked by the men; and pointed out that a strike at the present time would be fraught with the most disastrous and ruinous consequences to the permanent interests of the trade of South Staffordshire. He further gave one or two recent startling instances—one, in particular, in which the making of a bridge of 5,000 tons was involved where, after the closest cutting down on the part of the South Staffordshire firms which competed, large and valuable contracts had been carried off by North Country firms at prices lower than were possible in this district, even at the present rate of wages. He was, however, prepared to give an advance of 6d. per ton to the puddlers, leaving the other classes of workmen to be dealt with whenever the state of the trade may justify a general advance. The deputation combated the several arguments advanced with regard to the inability of the masters to give the increase asked for, and after thanking Mr. Williams for the courtesy with which they had been received, retired, not being, of course, in a position to reject or accept the offer on the part of their constituents. The general opinion, however, apart from the ironworkers themselves, who are not unanimous on the point, is that the offer will be accepted, and that, in addition to settling the dispute, so far as the Patent Shaft Company is concerned, it will have an important influence on the decision of other firms, and go far towards bringing the dispute to an amicable termination generally. No notices were on Saturday night served by the puddlers at Wolverhampton upon their masters for an advance of wages.

Last week the Duke of Devonshire laid the foundation stone of a new church at Buxton, in the presence of a large number of spectators. His grace has not only given the site, but has also contributed £1,000 towards the erection. The church is to seat 760 people, and to cost about £5,000. The materials used will be entirely those of the neighbourhood or diocese. A considerable portion of the stone will be dug from a quarry adjoining the site. Derbyshire is especially rich in building materials, and the blue limestone, the yellow and lilac sandstone, Hopton-wood and other marbles, Darley Dale stone, and the beautiful alabaster coloured marbles, and yellow, blue, and white spars, will be introduced into the building. The dedication is intended to be to St. James, the parish church being dedicated to St. John. The site—in the old part of the town, and near the old church, which it is to supersede—has been very happily chosen. Even at the present time, without a church to mark it, it can be well seen from most of the walks and drives round Buxton. The proceedings were commenced by a procession of clergy, Sunday and day scholars, &c., walking from the old church to the site, and after the usual ceremony had been gone through, the Vicar of Buxton gave a short account of the progress made since first the idea of a new church had been started. The building fund was started three years ago. Of the £2,700 subscribed, in addition to the Duke of Devonshire's contribution, £400 had also been contributed by the Church Diocesan Society, and they now had felt justified in commencing the building. The Duke of Devonshire then, in the name of the Holy Trinity, declared the stone duly laid, and expressed his satisfaction at seeing so many assembled. He hoped the church would be the means of doing great good in that neighbourhood. A luncheon, to which about 150 sat down, was held in the ball-room attached to the Crescent Hotel, the Vicar of Buxton occupying the chair—*Derby and Chesterfield Reporter*.

An extraordinary charge against a clergyman has just been investigated by the Ledbury (Herefordshire) magistrates. Elizabeth Parry, who had been in the service of the Rev. J. Jackson, rector of Ledbury, as cook, was the complainant, and the rev. gentleman the defendant. According to the girl's story, on the 6th of January, 1868, her master, who had before solicited her, sent her into an apple room for some fruit, and while there he succeeded in seducing her. This conduct he repeated on several occasions. One of these was a time when Mrs. Jackson (for the rev. defendant is a married man) had a "mother's meeting" in one room. Mr. Jackson forced a glass of wine on her, which made her insensible for a time. She left the rectory at Ledbury in June, 1868, and subsequently returned to service there at advanced wages, and a few days afterwards she was delivered of a child at the rectory. She subsequently signed a statement, at the instance of a surgeon, to the effect that the father of the child was a young man named Guy. This was not the fact. To corroborate the girl's evidence a fellow-servant was examined on Saturday, who swore that she witnessed the criminal act between Elizabeth Parry and the Rev. J. Jackson in the apple room; that she was peeping through the keyhole and saw what occurred. It did not appear that this witness had ever mentioned the circumstance before Saturday. Mrs. Jackson was called as a witness for the complainant. The Rev. John Jackson, the defendant, was also examined at length, and solemnly denied all the statements of the girl. A correspondence was put in—letters written by the rev. gentleman to complainant after she had left his service, offering to take her back again. There was, however, nothing in the letters inconsistent with the strictest propriety. Mr. Jackson's attorney (Mr. Ford, of London,) addressed the Bench in a forcible speech, which occupied three hours in the delivery; after which the magistrates made an order on the rev. defendant, adjudging him to be the father of the child, and directing him to pay 2s. 6d. a week towards its maintenance. Notice of appeal was given. There was great excitement on the decision being made known, and the girl's friends cheered her in the street.

BIRMINGHAM THEATRE ROYAL.—Mr. Simpson has been unusually fortunate in obtaining novelty for the amusement of his patrons during the present season. It is a pleasure to remember the capital performances that have recently taken place in the Theatre Royal. Offenbach's "Grand Duchess" could not be better given than it was by Mr. Russell's company, with the English Schneider, Miss Julia Mathews, in the title-rôle. The succeeding comedies and burlesques were well represented by the "stock company." Mr. Sothern's series of plays drew crowded houses, and the engagement of the popular comedian was distinguished by the production of a new work by Mr. Byron, which proved more or less successful. Mr. Webster and Mrs. Mellon then appeared for three weeks, and the attraction of the "Dead Heart" and "Janet Pride," and other famous Adelphi pieces, was as great as heretofore. On the occasion of Mr. Webster's benefit Miss Furtado came from London to make her first appearance before a Birmingham audience, whose warmest sympathies were quickly won by the fascinating actress. The comedy of "Masks and Faces" and the short drama "One Touch of Nature" formed a most delightful evening's entertainment, the interest of which was greatly enhanced by the charming *naiveté* of the fair *débutante*, who, coldly received at first, was greeted most rapturously when she came forward in the second piece. These performances, all unexceptionally perfect, have been followed by the engagement of the Haymarket company complete, and during this week opportunity has been afforded the Birmingham public of witnessing some of the most classical and popular English comedies, rendered as well as they possibly can be at the present day; every part well filled by actors and actresses long accustomed to perform together, the result being perfection of *ensemble*, and most satisfactory representations. The "star" system has been happily done away with in this instance; minor details have not been overlooked in the all-absorbing interest of one great name. Every member of the Haymarket company is an accomplished artist, and all strive to produce effect by unity of purpose in their acting. Mr. Simpson announces Mdlle. Titiens and party during the ensuing month, as well as the great Birmingham favourite Mr. Toole.

## THE GOSSIP.

Mr. Fechter is to leave for the United States in December.

The "original press" used by Benjamin Franklin is said to be in 176 different American printing offices.

The autograph signature of Voltaire to a letter in another hand was recently sold in Paris for twelve francs.

It is stated that Mrs. Gordon, of Parkhill, is at present engaged in writing a life of Sir David Brewster, her late illustrious father.

Mr. Bigelow has retired from the editorship of the *New York Times*. He seems to have been too refined for the especial duties.

A new series of the Breitmann Ballads may be soon expected. The principal poem is, "Hans Brietmann in Church," and is based on fact.

Mr. H. J. Byron will shortly appear at the Globe Theatre as *Sir Simon Simple*, in a new drama from his pen entitled "Not Such a Fool as He Looks," which we noticed in these columns a few weeks ago.

John B. Gough is writing a volume of "Reminiscences of Travel in England." He works on it from nine at night till three in the morning, because he can think better at night.

Some curious autographs of Velasquez have lately been discovered in the library of one of the royal palaces in Spain; among them is a receipt for 1,100 rials—about £11—as payment for his celebrated picture "The Borrachos."

Mr. Dutton Cooke, the theatrical critic of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and the novelist, has in the press a volume of studies, entitled "Art in England," which will constitute a history of English Art from the time of the Stuarts to the present day.

The Emperor of Austria has conferred the Great Gold Medal of the Empire "pro literis et artibus" on General the Hon. Sir Edward Cust, D.C.L., "as a mark of the Emperor's appreciation of the General's merits as a military historian."

It is stated that the production of Wagner's "Rheingold" has been made a Cabinet question at Munich, and that M. le Baron de Perfall, director of the Court Theatre, proposed to the King either to allow him to resign, or else sever himself from Wagner's influence. Louis II. did neither; by dint of hard work, a representation of the piece took place on Sept. 22, and it was very coldly received.

Covent Garden will open on Boxing-night under the direction of Mr. A. Harris. The vaudeville of "The Swiss Cottage" will be the first of the evening's entertainments. For this Julia Mathews has been engaged. The lady will also appear in the opening portion of the pantomime, which will be from the hand of Mr. Byron. Mr. W. Morgan and Mr. Aynsley Cook will also appear in the operetta.—*Orchestra.*

The *New York Star* has these "personals" on the New York press:—Mr. Bennett is the tallest editor, Mr. Dana the fattest, Mr. Greeley the slouchiest, Mr. Erastus Brooke the solemnest, Mr. Tilton the shanksmarest, Mr. De Nyse the shortest, Mr. Van Buren the reddest, Mr. Rosevelt the politest, Mr. Oakley Hall the wittiest, Mr. Winter the touchiest, Mrs. Stanton the prettiest, Miss Anthony the prettiest, Mrs. Shepherd the prettiest, Eleonora Kirk the prettiest, and Nellie Hutchinson also the prettiest.

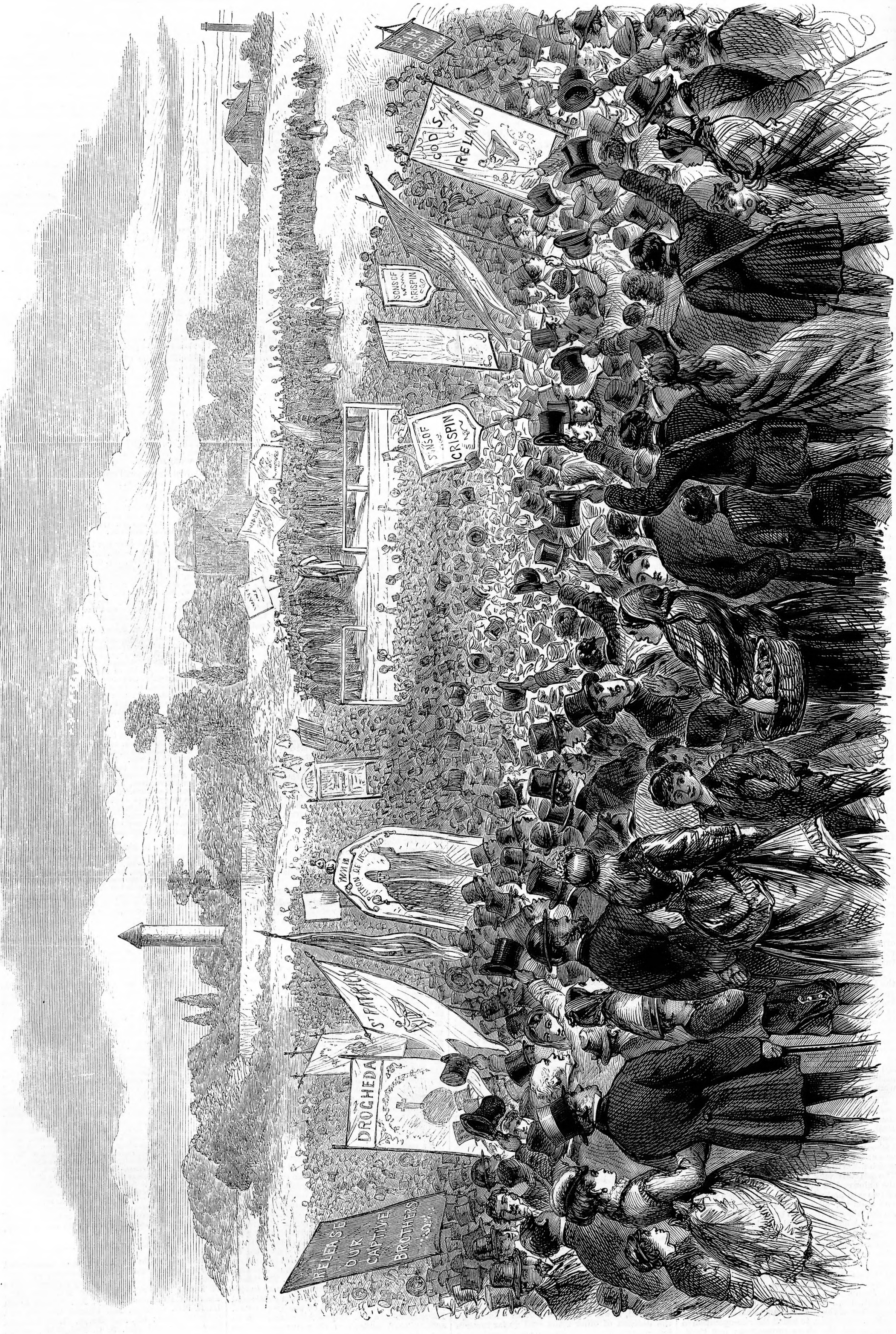
Alas for musical fame! There are thousands of the commonalty who have no conception of the life and labours of those whom the musical deem of immortal memory. At the Crystal Palace during an organ performance by Mr. Coward, the name of Handel, then inscribed on the front of the great instrument in the centre transept, attracted the attention of a listening couple, and was made the subject of enquiry on the part of the lady. "That's the name of the gentleman who's playing," was the confident reply of the swain in her company, given with all the pride of superior knowledge.—*Musical Standard.*

Mr. Kinglake (says the *Scotsman*) has just returned from the Crimea, where he has been engaged for some weeks collecting information for the conclusion of the history of the war. In the course of his visit, we understand he made careful examination of all the places rendered interesting by having been the scene of important conflicts, and in all his investigations was accompanied and assisted by General Todleben, of the Russian army, who distinguished himself so much during the war. All the Russian authorities, and especially General Kotzebue, the Governor-General of the province, showed the greatest desire to assist Mr. Kinglake in getting the information he desired.

An amusing incident occurred the other night during the performance of the new drama at the Olympic Theatre, founded on Mr. Dickens's "David Copperfield." An old lady in the pit, of respectable appearance, was deeply interested in the wrongs of *Little Emily*, and was at length so wrath with the wrong-doer of the girl that she broke out into abuse, which she poured loud and fast on the actor who was personating that character, and was with difficulty induced to keep her anger within bounds. She continued to mutter threats and denunciations all through the piece; and when at the end, as usual, all the characters were called for, and amongst them appeared the object of her indignation, she burst into an adjuration that that villain should not be included in the applause which was being thundered at the whole *dramatis personæ*.

It is long since we *(Pall Mall Gazette)* have read so wonderful an article as a certain leader which appears in the *Daily Telegraph* of this (Tuesday) morning. It is obviously the work of only one man; it is not longer than such treatises usually are; and yet it contains references to the following personages:—Aurelian, Zenobia, Richard Cœur de Lion, Pope, Isaac of Cyprus, Voltaire, Pontius Pilate, Leibnitz, Cunigonde, Ismail, Calphurnia, Constantine, John Milton, Abdul, Cæsar, Haxthausen, Napoleon I., Napoleon II., Count Algarotti, Hook, Peter the Great, Mr. Clarke, Mahomet, Sir Isaac Newton with his little dog Diamond, Haman, the Czar Nicholas, the Czar Alexander, Huyghens, Carlyle, Catherine of Russia, Hippocrates, John Evelyn, Paul, Salmasius, Mdme. Krudener the Prophetess, and the late Mr. Button. Reference also is made to the Plantagenets, the Stuarts, the Tullianum, the Tuileries, the Gemonian steps, the Suez Canal, Tsar-skoe Celo, Sayes Court, the Chaussée d'Antin, Roum, Hyde Park, Smolensk, South Kensington, and various other persons and places. Also to Mahometanism, the Master of the Mint, Palais Royal dinners, great exhibitions, pickled cucumbers, the Peace of Paris, slavery, Laferme cigarettes, Lancastrian schools, and many other things of that kind. The object of the article (apparently, we admit that it is quite a matter of opinion) is to establish the following assumption: that "on her own soil, in 1870, Russia will not derogate from the industrial celebrity she has already attained, but will continue to show the nations that she produces something more than tallow, hemp, and hides."

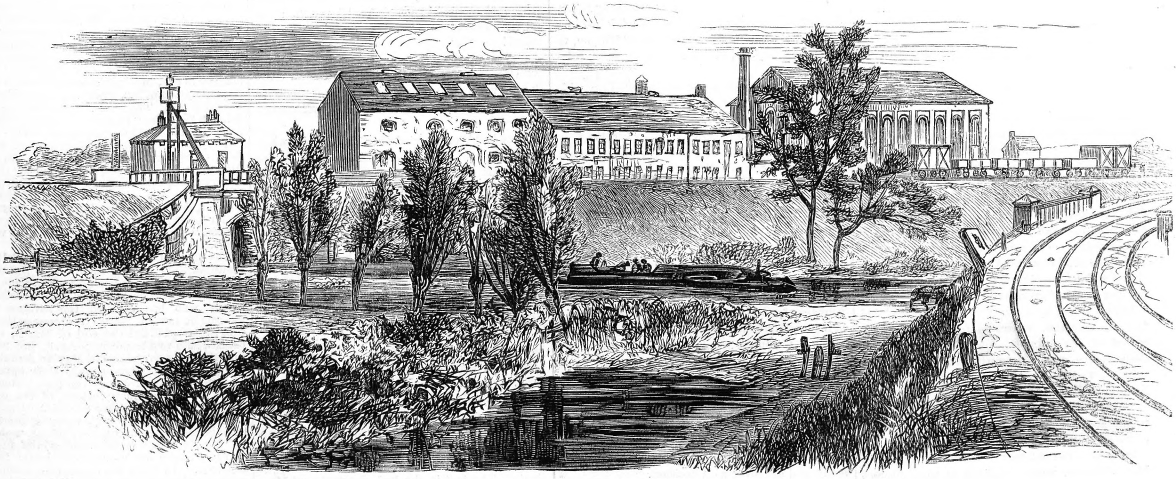
The memorial to Leigh Hunt was inaugurated on Tuesday at Kensal Green Cemetery, by Lord Houghton, in the presence of many representatives of letters and art, including Mr. and Mrs. Thornton Hunt and family, Mr. Walter Leigh Hunt, Mrs. Gliddon, Mr. Charles Gliddon, and other relations; Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Townshend Mayer, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall, Mr. Gerald Massey, Mr. George Godwin, F.R.S., Mr. Edmund Yates, Mr. and Mrs. F. Watson Dalby, Mr. Arthur Moxon, Mr. Henry Spicer, Mrs. Bryan Waller Procter, &c.


RELEASE OUR CAPTIVE BROTHERS
DROGHEDA
ST PATRICK
SONS OF CRISPIN
SONS OF CRISPIN
GOD SAVE IRELAND

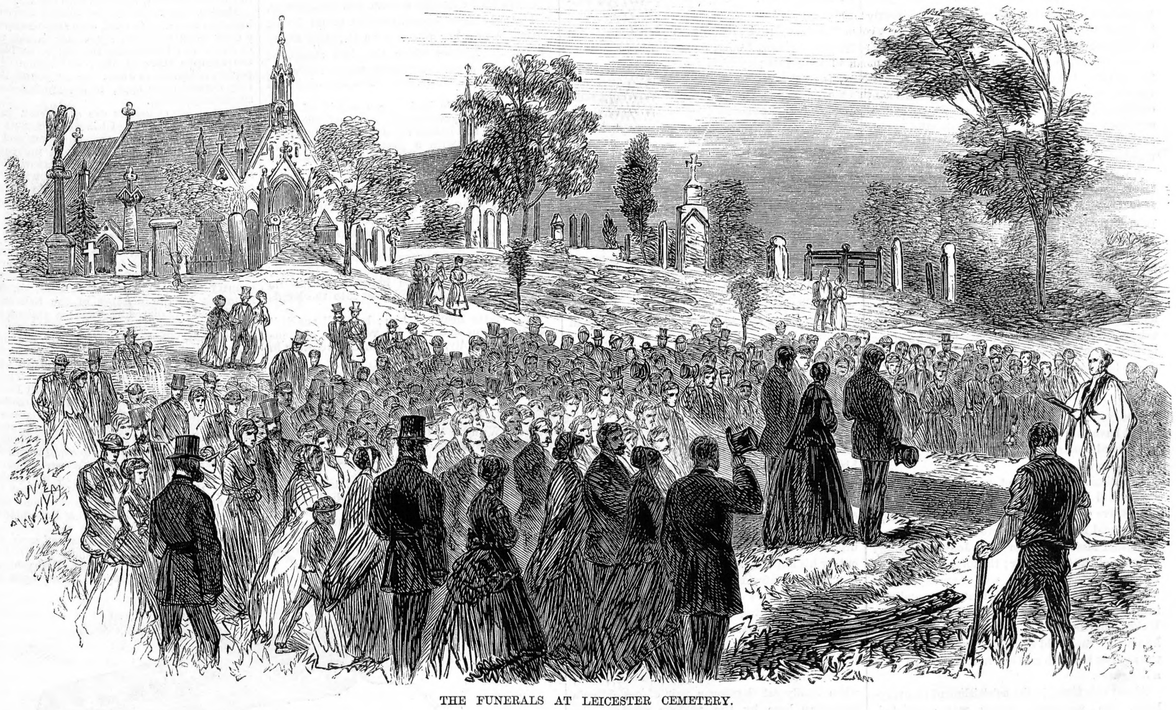
FENIAN DEMONSTRATION AT CABRA, IRELAND.—*By Our Special Artist.* (*See page* 118.)

# THE RAILWAY CATASTROPHE NEAR TRENT JUNCTION.

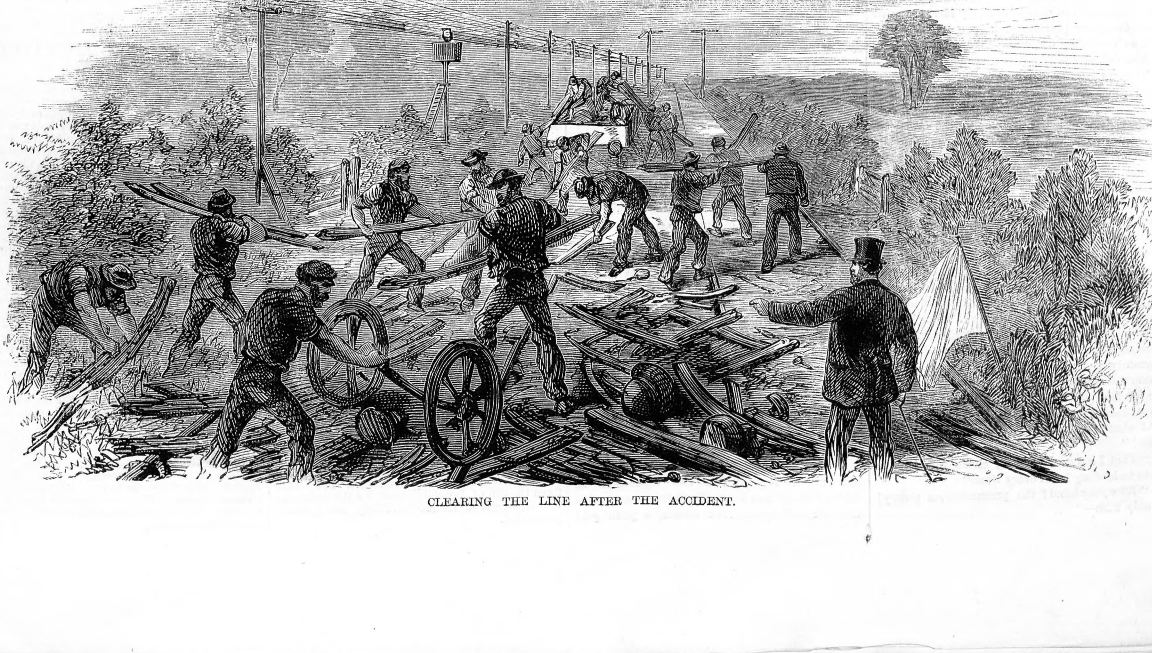
*(See page 118.)*



THE SHEET SHED AT TRENT.



THE FUNERALS AT LEICESTER CEMETERY.



CLEARING THE LINE AFTER THE ACCIDENT.

# THE WATCHMAKER'S DAUGHTER.

By MRS. G. LINNÆUS BANKS,

*Authoress of "God's Providence House," "Stung to the Quick," &c.*

## PART II.

## MARRIAGE.

The foreman and his meddling wife were at once inducted into the vacant rooms, the former with a slight increase of salary and a vague promise of future partnership. Jekyl, an honest straightforward fellow, could not comprehend the motive for this sudden promotion, but Mrs. Jekyl plumed herself on her "secret service," and not unreasonably concluded that future manifestations of like disinterested regard for her husband's employer would be as gratefully appreciated and acknowledged. How far events justified her calculations remains to be seen.

Emily, cowed by her father's violence, isolated from companions, separated from Edward, deprived of his support, sank into a state of despondency which her father mistook for submission, though had he seen her pet her canary he might have held another opinion.

"Mrs. Johnson, see that Emily holds no communication whatever with that vagabond Avery or his scheming family. I hate them!"

Such was the old man's vindictive charge to Mrs. Johnson, when—yielding to that discreet matron's suggestion that the poor child was pining for fresh air, and if illness followed there would be a doctor's bill to pay—he suffered Emily to leave the house for the first time after his enlightenment.

Mrs. Johnson was no doubt a trusty and faithful servant, but she had, as it were, reared the girl, who had paid her back with affectionate confidence, while her miserly master had paid her services with coin only, and breath—the breath of which he had so much to spare for empty thanks—and anathemas.

No wonder, then, if Mrs. Johnson's relatives became suddenly anxious for her well-being, or that the postman knew better than to deliver her voluminous correspondence when vigilant eyes were upon him. No wonder either that she discovered that the Averys' new abode lay in her direct route whatever shop or market she had to visit.

And consequently it was no marvel that Emily and Edward occasionally met. Not often, certainly, for she was timid and stood in awe of her terrible father; but whenever a plausible excuse could be found for an errand outside the proscribed hours, which was but seldom.

These stolen interviews were inexpressibly dear to the young couple, whatever scruples Emily might have had being hushed by the arguments of Edward, and seconded by a powerful reasoner in her own heart.

Her timid "I dare not meet you so often, Edward, I dare not, indeed!" was met by "I cannot live without you, Emily, you *must* come," and beyond his "*must*" there was no appeal.

Neither Mrs. Avery nor Mrs. Johnson had any scruples about the matter; the former averred her belief that the old man was "cranky," had "gone off his head," and that his wonderful invention would "land him in Bedlam or the Union some day;" whilst both maintained that he was a "mean old skinflint," who had starved the mother to death and did not deserve so good a daughter.

About this time, to the astonishment of everybody, the wonderful watch was completed. Jekyl, alone permitted to inspect it, pronounced it a marvel of skill and ingenuity. The case had been engraved, in anticipation, by Mr. Avery at least two years previously.

The Vaudubon watch was at once provisionally registered, and letters patent applied for.

That precaution taken, the old man's habits underwent a change. A strange restlessness seized him; he was coming and going at all hours, sometimes alone, but oftener accompanied by gentlemen, who were invariably ushered into the presence of Emily, as if it was his intention to thrust her into notice side by side with his paragon watch.

One of these, a foreigner, about five or six-and-thirty years of age, repeated his visits, and though his very imperfect English rendered his speech all but unintelligible, his manner was impressive enough and required no interpreter.

"Edward," said she, during one of their brief interviews, more frequent and less guarded, now the watchmaker's excursions from home left his womankind more at liberty—"Edward, that foreigner was at our house again to-day. He certainly is very handsome, and very polite, but I don't altogether like his manners." "Neither do I," interjected Edward earnestly; "from all I can hear I think he makes a great deal too free; and what is more, I think your father encourages him!"

"That I am sure he does, or he would never dare to kiss my hand every time."

"Kiss your hand? the presumptuous puppy! I only wish—"

"Yes, and do you know, Count Vaudubon—"

"Vaudubon! did you say, Emily?"

"Yes, and Count Vaudubon; when my father was out of the room to-day—and I think he often leaves the room on purpose—I must tell you, to my great surprise, he showed me *my own photograph.*"

Edward grew suddenly white, whether with rage or fear, or both, it would not be easy to determine. Instinctively he drew her closer to him; as if some one had offered to snatch her away.

"Your portrait in the hands of a strange man, a foreigner named Vaudubon! My darling Emily, this will be the 'relative in Switzerland' for whom your own father had your likeness taken."

"So Mrs. Johnson thought," said Emily ruminating.

"Ah, and I see now what your father's other views for his daughter were," said Edward bitterly. "Some rich relative he has lured with your beauty, and deluded with fanciful notions of a grand fortune to be made by his precious watch. I think I see it!" added he contemptuously, "Fortunes are not made so readily now-a-days."

"Nor in any days," laughed Emily, "if father is to be a criterion; he has grown grey over making a watch, but the fortune seems to me as far off as ever."

"Emily, we must be married at once," suddenly said her lover with decision.

"Married—and at once?" faltered she, changing colour. "Oh, Edward, dear, you cannot mean it."

"Not mean it! By Heavens, but I do! Not mean it?—Now, Emily, do you think I mean to dangle on this way from month to month, only catching a glimpse of you by stealth now and then? Do you think I mean to wait until some fellow with a purse as long as his beard comes and *buys you from your affectionate father?*—Not I, so we must be married at once."

"We cannot, Edward, I am sure my father would never consent; we must wait till I am of age."

"Pshaw!—Of age! Now, my darling, do be reasonable, unless you marry me without your father's consent, he will certainly marry you without your consent, and not ask what your age may be. Now, Emily, do say 'yes.'"

"I cannot, Edward, I *dare* not. My father would kill me."

He lifted her face to his and looked steadily in her eyes.

"Emily, do you truly love me?"

"Oh, Edward, you know I do."

"Then I shall put up the banns to-morrow."

"Oh, no, I dare not."

And so they parted.

Fear of her father contended with Emily's love for Edward Avery, and as Count Vaudubon took his departure, she was for some time resolute in her refusal to marry clandestinely.

But Edward's alarm once raised was not to be allayed. He grew more pertinacious as she grew more hesitating. He urged their union by letter, urged it when they met, until at length, worn out by his importunities, unable to resist his will,—and I am afraid counselled by two matrons who should have known better—she gave a trembling consent.

Of all the drowsy squares in Clerkenwell, Northampton square is the drowsiest; the busy life of neighbouring streets only penetrates as a monotonous hum. One sultry day in June, 1854, when Emily sat darning a pair of her father's well-worn hose by the parlour window, the square looked more sleepy than its wont. The hot sun glaring fiercely on the hot flags and languid trees seemed the only thing wide-awake. The very canary over her head dozed on his perch, and only brisked up occasionally when roused by a passing footstep: then it would pour a shrill defiance to the twittering sparrows hopping idly from spray to spray in the dusty-green enclosure and as suddenly sink again to sleepy silence.

Even the occupation of the watchmaker's fair-haired daughter seemed congenial to the day, since darning and celerity are incompatible; but there was a listlessness and languor about the girl not altogether warranted either by her occupation or the state of the atmosphere. Occasionally she dropped needle and stocking both on her lap, and sighing gazed out into the square or across the dingy room, seeing nothing and no one but the pictures in her own mind.

The slightest noise in the passage, or the rooms beyond suggestive of intrusion, recalled her to herself and caused a hasty resumption of her work, but as each sound subsided, so did her fitful industry, and she lapsed into reverie once more.

She had taken an injudicious, nay, an imprudent step, and was pondering the probable consequences, with a sickness of heart fully justified by her anomalous position.

—In the seldom-opened books of a retired Islington church reposed the two signatures of Edward Avery and Emily Vaudubon: suspended from her neck by a narrow ribbon, a plain gold ring lay in concealment; and in the workshop at the back of the house, engrossed in matters pertaining to the patent of his model watch, sat a father unconscious that his daughter had a secret!

Fathers cast in ordinary moulds do not regard with too much favour such a dereliction from duty: what then would be its effect upon so peculiar a man as was this Clerkenwell watchmaker?

They had been married about five weeks when Emily thus sat darning her father's hose at the open window; ruminating between the tardy stitches on the possible consequences of her rash act, and the best method of breaking the news to him. Every hour since her marriage the weight of her disobedience had grown more oppressive; she feared to meet her father's eye lest he should read her secret in her face.

To make matters worse Edward was no longer at hand to sustain her drooping spirits by occasional words of hope and good cheer. Messrs. Mulberry Leafe and Co., at a moment's notice, had despatched him into Scotland to supply the place of a traveller taken suddenly ill on the road: a mark of his employers' confidence which somehow Emily did not rightly appreciate.

Her natural timidity increased in his absence, every trembling leaf communicated its tremor to her heart, she was filled with strange forebodings, which no rhetoric of Mrs. Johnson's could dissipate. The fact is, she had observed that Mrs. Jekyl, from whom she held aloof from an instinctive idea that the woman was treacherous, had latterly thrust herself forward at all hours, intruding into her presence on the most flimsy pretexts. Besides which she had stared at Emily with a bold effrontery which made the blood rise in conscious flushes over her neck and brow.

The young wife had grown afraid of Mrs. Jekyl, and with good reason, although she knew it not. She had passed the window as Emily sat there, nodding with a familiarity which had strange meaning in it; and in part caused the fitful reverie in which we have pourtrayed her, when even the pet canary was forgotten.

That evening Gerhard Vaudubon burst in upon his daughter with the fury she so well remembered, upbraided her with treachery, accused Edward Avery of being a fortune-hunter, a time-server, marrying her only for the money she was likely to inherit. Overmastered by his passion, he divulged the secret of his accumulated hoards, and swore with many an imprecation that no penny of his money should pass into the hands of an Avery.

"I'll be the death of him; he shall rue it," was every now and then his vehement ejaculation, whilst Emily, more dead than alive, sank in a swoon at his feet.

Mrs. Johnson, hearing the commotion, hastened to the assistance of her young mistress, only to be in turn assailed as a "go-between," "a conspirator." Finally the angry man took his housekeeper by the shoulder and hurried her into the square. With the help of Mrs. Jekyl he tumbled her boxes and belongings after her, together with a month's wages in advance. *She* was dismissed —and Emily without a friend.

When Edward Avery, three weeks later, obeying a sudden summons from home, rushed up distractedly to town by express train, leaving his journey incomplete, father and daughter had disappeared, and on the door shone an additional brass plate: the revised inscription being "*Jekyl, late* Gerhard Vaudubon, Watchmaker."

*(To be continued.)*

# LOCUSTS IN THE MIDLANDS.

During the past week some locusts have been found in this district. It is difficult to account for the presence of these very unusual visitors, whose appearance in any more southern latitudes is the cause of so much alarm. We give below a life-size engraving of one that was caught, strange to say, in a lady's bonnet, and is now in the possession of Mr. Franklin, of Suffolk-street, Birmingham. The following account of locusts is taken from the "Museum of Natural History," and will probably interest our readers:—

We need not repeat the often quoted accounts detailed by various travellers in the East, and in different parts of Africa, respecting the clouds of these insects, often so dense and extensive as to obscure the sun, nor of the devastations they commit, devouring everything where they alight, and often penetrating into the inmost recesses of houses, where every article of food soon vanishes before them.

The poetical description in Joel (ii. 2-10) well describes their habits, their noise, the desolate wilderness they leave behind them, their voracity and their invasion of cities and houses. Dr. Shaw, who has detailed the ravages of the swarms he saw in Barbary, observes that they first appeared about the end of March, and increased into vast numbers in April, but returned into the extensive plains in May to deposit their eggs, and that the larvæ made their appearance in June, and formed into compact bodies, each brood covering a square furlong of the ground; they marched onward in a phalanx, surmounting every obstacle in their way, entering houses and chambers and desolating the gardens, undeterred by the slaughter made amongst the foremost. In this manner horde succeeded horde for days together. In about the course of a month they arrived at their full growth, and cast their pupa or nympha case, and as soon as the wings were dry and expanded, mounted into the air.

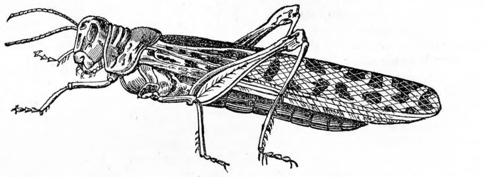
Morier, who made several observations on the locust in Smyrna, in 1800, describes the larvæ (of a dark colour) as first appearing in the middle of April and blackening the fields, as being in the nympha state in May, and assuming their perfect condition in June. In July and August they deposit their eggs, which are hatched the succeeding spring.

Vast clouds of locusts are often seen in Tartary (L. Tartarian), and have at different times invaded Poland and Russia. In Spain and Italy the North-African locust has not unfrequently committed extensive ravages. Barrow narrates his observations on the swarms he witnessed in South Africa (1797), where the whole surface of the district he visited for an area of two thousand miles was literally covered by them.

These insects both in their larva state, their nympha state, and perfect condition, are alike the scourge of the countries in which they are found, and have been so, especially in the East, from time immemorial. In 1799 the whole of the country from Morgador to Tangier, extending from sea to the confines of the Sahara, was covered and desolated by them; a violent hurricane at last swept the country, and drove them into the sea, whence they were again cast ashore, and the putrid exhalation of their dead bodies combined with the famine to produce a dreadful plague.

Locusts are eaten in some places. They are mentioned as among the clean meats in Leviticus xi. 22. In the plain of Bushin they are collected, dried, and salted, and sold to the peasantry. When boiled the yellow ones turn red, and eat like stale shrimps. The Arabs grind them into powder, which they make into small round cakes, which serve when bread is scarce. The same mode is practised in Senegal. In the Mahratta country the common people salt and eat them. They are eaten by the Hottentots; and formed anciently part of the diet of the Ethiopians and the Parthians.

A correspondent of the *Standard* says, about a week ago a locust was caught by Mr. Eaton, the station-master of Staveley, Derbyshire. It is still alive, and is being fed chiefly upon green leaves of celery.



The ministerial crisis in Italy continues.

The drapers' assistants are on strike at Paris.

According to the latest intelligence from Valencia the insurrection there has recommenced. A plot to deliver to the Madrid rioters the San Mateo barrack has been discovered and frustrated.

At the London Court of Bankruptcy there was a sitting for proof of debts and the appointment of creditors' assignees under the bankruptcy of the Rev. John Allen, described as of Dalston, and Surbiton, Surrey, clerk in holy orders. The adjudication was made on the 27th of September, while the bankrupt was a prisoner in Whitecross-street Prison for a debt of £183, due to the Right Rev. D. Anderson, of Clifton, and £103 14s. 3d. due to Mr. James Martin, of 44, Southampton-buildings. The petitioner states the cause of his bankruptcy to be as follows, viz.:—"I was presented to an Incumbency at Clifton by Mr. Fowler, who claims the right, and was opposed by the Bishop; I brought an action jointly with Mr. Fowler against him, and have been nearly two years in litigation, and was ultimately beaten and arrested for costs. During the last eighteen months I have had no regular duty." The total amount of the bankrupt's debts and liabilities are stated to be about £5,500, some £3,000 of which are secured. The reverend gentleman states that he was bankrupt at Birmingham in 1864, and had taken up his order of discharge. The Court fixed the 6th of December next for the examination and order of discharge sitting, and granted protection.

# THE NATIONAL EDUCATION LEAGUE.

After disposing of the question of compulsory attendance, the *Daily Telegraph* says:—The next great question before the Birmingham Congress is, whether, in schools supported by local rates, the education should be partially religious or wholly secular. Influential reformers, represented by such men as Mr. Miall, believe that the secular teaching might be accompanied by religious, provided that the teacher did not go beyond the broad truths of Christianity, or touch the tenets about which the sects quarrel. Mr. Miall would permit the work of the day to be commenced and ended with prayer; he would place the Bible among the class books; and he would allow the masters to set forth the leading facts of Christianity. For such a course there is so far a warrant that it is difficult, if not impossible, to eliminate religious teaching from secular. When a class is reading the history of the Roman Empire, the Reformation, Queen Elizabeth, or Mary, Queen of Scots, how could the writer of the class book or teacher help saying something that a jealous Roman Catholic or Protestant might not construe into an attack on his own faith? Are we to banish history from our primary schools? Are Abraham, Moses, David, and Daniel not to be mentioned? Is a still more sacred name not to pass the teacher's lips? In profane history is nothing to be said about Luther, Zwingle, Latimer, Knox, or any of the Popes? Is not a word to be uttered about the Spanish Armada, the fires of Smithfield, or the beheading of Sir Thomas More? The idea is too preposterous to be seriously urged. The fact is that in some things no sharp line can be drawn between sectarian and unsectarian teaching.

## NOTES ON THE JOURNALS.

The literature of the Pantin tragedy has received an important addition in the shape of a letter written by "J. B. Traupmann" to his brother, a naval engineer at Cherbourg. In this letter Traupmann assures his brother that he is not a murderer, and asks his brother to do what he can to comfort "our family," whom he wishes to emigrate to America. The *Industriel Alsacien* announces the receipt by the elder Traupmann of a letter from Paris "threatening him and all his family with death if his son make any disclosures." Practically, the mystery is no nearer solution than ever it was; and the suspected man appears to be the only person capable of enlightening us as to the real facts of the horrible crime.

Sundry newspaper articles at the beginning of the week led us to entertain the belief that we were going back to the days of the Comprachicos, whom Victor Hugo has sketched so minutely in "L'Homme Qui Rit." Subsequent enquiry, however, has had the effect of disabusing us of that horrible idea. A few days ago a girl seventeen months old—the child of Lieut.-Colonel Hickie, of Maidenhead—disappeared. The nurse, who had received notice to leave Colonel Hickie's service, also disappeared. The detectives were set to work, £100 was offered for the discovery of the child, and Col. Hickie and the *Telegraph* invoked "the sympathy and mightier help of the millions of self-made detectives who may be found in the fathers and mothers of England." Thanks to the Press, in the columns of which the paragraph announcing the loss of the child appeared, the little one has been discovered and restored to her parents—the nurse stating that she had no intention of keeping the child when she took it away.

At last Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe has condescended to tender some sort of reply to the criticisms on her defamatory attack upon Lord Byron. Writing to the *Hartford Courant* (an American journal) Mrs. Stowe says she has kept silence heretofore in regard to the criticisms on her article on Lady Byron for two reasons. "First—Because she regarded the public mind as in too excited a state to consider the matter dispassionately; and second—Because she has expected the developments of additional proof in England, some of which, of great importance, have already come to hand." Also she announces that she is preparing "a review of the whole matter, with further facts and more documents," which she evidently believes will strengthen her case. But why could not Mrs. Stowe have replied earlier? We had hoped the last had been heard of this scandal, when here is Mrs. Stowe to the fore again, with the declaration that, in addition to her "review of the whole case," she "will also give the public a full account of the circumstances and reason which led her to feel it to be her duty to make this disclosure as an obligation alike of justice, gratitude, and personal friendship!"

Yorkshire gossip-mongers have had a fruitful topic of conversation this week. "Mr. Sims Reeves in a new character" has furnished an attractive heading for newspaper paragraphists, who have enough to do in the autumn time to keep their readers supplied with entertaining matter. Most great artistes are afflicted with short tempers, and our favourite tenor is no exception to the general rule. At the Leeds Amphitheatre the other night he appeared as Captain Macheath in the famous *Beggar's Opera*. One of the subordinate characters "making," so says the *Leeds Express*, "a bit of a hash of it, Mr. Reeves became annoyed, and as the members of the chorus (who were specially engaged) were making their exit from the stage, he struck out at one of them named Francis Scholes, hitting him on the shoulder, and sending him spinning against a table. Mr. Reeves also gave another man, Edward Stobbs, a lift with his foot as he was going off." This extraordinary proceeding naturally astonished the audience, and "two or three hisses were raised." The great tenor, thinking some explanation was due to his audience, came forward and made a brief speech—so brief, in fact, that it is contained in a line and a half of type. "Of all the unseemly ruffians I ever met with these are the worst," said Mr. Reeves. From hissing the audience fell to applauding, but the chorus singers were very indignant, and requested Mr. Reeves to apologise, failing which they threatened to take legal proceedings. Mr. Reeves was apparently as ready to make an apology as to kick a "super," and we understand that the affair has been settled to the satisfaction of everybody.

Great preparations are being made at Scarborough in anticipation of the visit of the Prince of Wales to that neighbourhood, on the 1st of November. A subscription list has been opened, and £180 raised. The Mayor will invite the inhabitants to illuminate or otherwise decorate their premises on the occasion.

## THE POLICE COURTS.

### SHOCKING OUTRAGE.

On Friday Richard Lister, a German-sausage manufacturer, of Hatcham, was taken before the sitting magistrate at Lambeth, charged with throwing one of his workmen into a copper of boiling water. The man in question, Charles Swift, had had some quarrel with Lister, who first knocked him down, and then, lifting him up, threw him into a copper containing fifty-five gallons of scalding hot water. Swift, who was frightfully scalded, was taken to Guy's Hospital, where he expired on Saturday. Mr Woolrych, with a clerk and the prisoner Lister, were in the hospital about the time when the man died—Mr. Woolrych having been summoned there to take Swift's dying deposition. The prisoner was much affected on hearing the man was dead.

### SAVAGE OUTRAGE BY A WOMAN.

At the Petty Sessions held at Langley, near Slough, Bucks, on Friday, before the Rev. H. H. Way, a woman named Caroline Smith, wife of a baker residing in the village of Stoke, was charged with cutting and wounding an old man named Palmer, a carpenter, residing at the same place. As Palmer was passing the prisoner's house she attacked him without any provocation with a large bacon knife, and inflicted three serious wounds on his head. The prisoner's husband ran to protect Palmer and prevent further violence. He was, however, so seriously injured that he had to be taken home, where he still lies in a very precarious state. Mr. C. Holmes, surgeon, of Slough, happened to be in the neighbourhood, and he was at once called in and stopped the bleeding. He stated that if Palmer had not been attended by a medical man he would speedily have bled to death. There was an incised wound extending to the bone over the left eye, two inches long, and dividing a branch of the temporal artery; there was a second wound on the top of the head two inches in length, dividing a smaller artery, and a third wound on the left side of the head. He was now recovering, but there was great danger of erysipelas supervening.

### DRUNK ON THE BOX.

At the Mansion House Police Court, on Monday, Sir Robert Carden was occupied in hearing two cases in which omnibus servants were the defendants. In one case the prisoners were William Smith Johnson, the driver, and James Figg, the conductor of a Kingsland omnibus. About eight o'clock on Sunday evening, City Police-constable Arthur was in Gracechurch-street, and in consequence of a complaint a lady made to him he went across the way and saw people leaving the omnibus of the defendants (who were both drunk), and refusing to travel further in it. Johnson was incapable of driving. The omnibus had come from the Elephant and Castle, and had been stopped before arriving at its destination. Both prisoners were taken to a police station. The driver Johnson now explained that a passenger who had sat with him on the box had given him some gin to drink from a bottle on the way, and had so made him tipsy. Sir Robert Carden said it was a disgraceful thing for a passenger to give spirits to a driver while on duty, tending as it did to endanger life, and he hoped the person in question would compensate the prisoners for having been locked up all night, and the owner of the omnibus in respect of the passengers who had travelled by it from the Elephant and Castle and not paid. The prisoners he discharged, in consideration of their having spent the night in a police station, and being persons of previous good character for anything that was known to the contrary.

### THE ALBERT ASSURANCE COMPANY.

On Saturday, at Marlborough-street Police Court, the adjourned hearing was resumed of the summonses against the directors and managing director of the Albert Life Assurance Company, on a charge preferred against them by Mr. Edward Lee and others, of "conspiring to defraud certain persons of divers sums of money between the years 1860 and 1864." Mr. Straight and Mr. Bromsby, barristers, prosecuted; and Mr. Milward, Q.C.. Mr. Poland, Mr. Metcalfe, and Mr. Besley were present on behalf of the defendants.—Mr. Straight said considerable difficulty had been experienced in obtaining access to the books of the company, and it was not until Friday that, in pursuance of a promise he had given the Court, he was in a position to inspect the books personally. The specific charge he had to make was that the directors had conspired to represent falsely to the shareholders that the company was in a sound and prosperous condition, capable of paying dividends on its shares, and entering into new engagements with insurers, in the years 1866-69.—Mr. Metcalfe said that Mr. Lee, the prosecutor, had given his evidence at the last examination, and that cross-examination was reserved. Having received information that Mr. Lee would not be present, means had been taken to serve him with a summons on Friday. He wished to know why he was not here.—Mr. Straight said Mr. Lee had gone to Southampton on business.—Mr. Metcalfe then detailed the result of inquiries into Mr. Lee's antecedents, and explained why he had not put in an appearance.—An animated discussion ensued, in the course of which Mr. Besley asked whether, under the circumstances related, Mr. Straight intended to proceed with the case?—After an explanation of Mr. Lee's absence by Mr. V. Lewis, Mr. Knox said he was anxious not to jump to any hasty conclusions. This man, Lee, knew that he would be required to attend, and he had been summoned on Friday. He had gone away to Southampton to collect money for Mr. Lewis, while at the same time any other trustworthy person would have done just as well for that purpose. Was he (Mr. Knox), therefore, justified in leaving the gentlemen charged in their present position, simply because it had pleased Mr. Lee to absent himself? He thought not. He would not proceed further with the summonses to-day (Saturday). He would dismiss it, with the proviso that if Mr. Lee and Mr. Straight should appear to take out fresh summonses they should be granted, and he would hear them on Saturday next. He would then stand in the same position as if it had been adjourned. The gentlemen charged would now go out free. The summons was then dismissed.

## GOOD WORDS FROM GOOD BOOKS.

Is there nothing more for me in life, nothing to be dearer to me than myself, and by its paramount preciousness to draw from me better things than I care to culture for myself only? Nothing at whose feet I can willingly lay down the whole burden of human egotism, and gloriously take up the nobler charge of labouring and living for others.—*Charlotte Brontë.*

Guilt, though it may attain temporal splendour, can never confer real happiness. The evident consequences of our crimes long survive their commission, and, like the ghosts of the murdered, for ever haunt the steps of the malefactor. The paths of virtue, though seldom those of worldly greatness, are always those of pleasantness and peace.—*Sir Walter Scott.*

Poets and artists, from their habits, are not usually muscular and robust. Continuity of thought, absorbing reverie, and sedentary habits will not combine with corporeal skill and activity. There is also a constitutional delicacy which is too often the accompaniment of a fine intellect. . . . Rousseau has described the labours of the closet as enervating men, and weakening the constitution, while study wears the whole machinery of man, exhausts the spirits, destroys his strength, and renders him pusillanimous. But there is a higher principle which guides us to declare that men of genius should not *excel* in "all manly exercises." Seneca, whose habits were completely literary, admonishes the man of letters that "whatever amusement he chooses, he should not slowly return from those of the body to the mind, while he should be exercising the latter night and day." Seneca was aware that "to rejoice and excel in all manly exercises," would in some cases intrude into the habits of a literary man, and sometimes be even ridiculous.—*D'Israeli on "Amusements of Genius."*

Farewell, then, my beloved village! the long, straggling street, gay and bright on this sunny, windy April morning, full of implements of dirt and noise, men, women, children, cows, horses, wagons, carts, pigs, dogs, geese, and chickens; busy, merry, stirring little world, farewell! Farewell to the winding up-hill road, with its clouds of dust, as horses and carriages ascend the gentle eminence, its borders of turf, and its primrosy hedges. Farewell to the breezy common, with its islands of cottages and cottage-gardens; its oaken avenues, populous with rooks; its clear waters, fringed with gorse, where lambs are straying; its cricket-ground, where children already linger, anticipating their summer revelry; its pretty boundary of field, and woodland, and distant farms; and latest and best of its ornaments, the dear and pleasant mansion where dwell the neighbours of neighbours, the friends of friends: farewell to ye all! Ye will easily dispense with me, but what I shall do without you I cannot imagine. Mine own dear village, farewell!—*Miss Mitford's Farewell to her Village.*

Christina herself was no less enchanted than the nation to whom she was the herald and sign of salvation. The enthroned girl, many years afterwards, when she had developed into a royal celebrity, thus wrote of herself and the occasion:—"I was so young that I knew not either my own worth or my great fortune; but I remember how delighted I was to see all those men kneeling at my feet and kissing my hand." She adds, with touching modesty, "It was, Thou, O God, that didst render the child admirable to her people, who were amazed at the grand manner in which I enacted the part of Queen upon that first occasion. I was little, but upon the throne displayed an air and countenance that inspired the beholders with respect and fear. It was Thou, O Lord, that caused a girl to appear thus who had not yet arrived at the full use of her reason. Thou hadst impressed upon my brow a mark of grandeur not always bestowed by Thee upon those Thou hast destined, like me, to glory and to be Thy lieutenant over men."—*Queen Christina of Sweden on her Enthronement.*

The wise Solon was brought into the presence of the opulent Crœsus. The latter sat on a throne glittering with gold and gems, and surrounded by courtiers in gorgeous attire. "Welcome, thou sage," said the monarch: "long have I desired to see thee. Thou hast visited many lands: didst thou ever meet with one clad so magnificently as myself?" "Yes, still more magnificent are peacocks, especially as their garments are natural. "Display my treasures," said the King. "Look on these heaps of precious things, and say, who so happy as I." "Happier was Tellus of Athens, who lived as became an honest man, and died in battle, fighting for his country." "Next to Tellus, whom do you account happy?" "Two brothers who loved each other well, and the oxen failing to come in time, drew their mother to the temple to offer her sacrifice to Juno. The people called to the gods to bless the youths; and their mother, transported with joy, entreated the goddess to bestow on her sons what she thought most beneficial for them. The same night they died; for a nobler joy they could not obtain."—*Crœsus and Solon.*

To make a hit, to captivate the public eye, ear, or understanding, without a certain degree of merit, is impossible. But it is not merit of the highest order that makes the hardest hit. Merit of the highest order must ever be "caviare to the general." The *chefs-d'œuvre* of art and literature are often condemned to years of obscurity; while some vulgar ballad, seized upon by the barrel-organs, persecutes us in every street. Some coarse actor having convulsed the public with laughter by his buffooneries, the new farce becomes the darling of the public; and some familiar incident, daubed by the illustrative brush of a jocose artist, is lithographed into fame, and hung in all the inn parlours of the kingdom. So it is with human beings. Certain people as well as certain pieces obtain possession of the stage. Favoured guests as well as favoured pictures are to be found in every parlour. Talkers as well as tunes haunt one like a hand-organ, in all directions; people whom everybody likes, whom everybody invites, and concerning whom everybody when asked the motive of their liking, is sure to answer, "I like them because everybody likes them—I ilke them because they are so *popular*."—*Mrs. Gore on "Popular" People.*

## REGISTER OF BANKRUPTS.

William Child, Wilton-street, Birmingham, late tailor.—William Gordon Coulton, Moreton-in-the-Marsh, Gloucestershire, attorney's clerk.—Alfred Dimmack, Oxford-street, Bilston, Staffordshire, scrap dealer.—Jonathan Golby, Bordesley-street, Birmingham, dealer in coal.—John Jones, Wordsley Green, Kingswinford, Staffordshire, late licensed victualler.—Samuel Lee, Waterloo-street, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, journeyman wood turner.—W. Pike, Ibstone, Oxfordshire, farmer.—John Duffett Stocker, King Edward's Road, Birmingham, printer.—Richard Milton Willott, Burslem, Staffordshire, beerseller.—Robert Atkinson, Nottingham, corn factor.—John Bunn, Kingswinford, chartermaster.—Richard Dodd, Perry Barr, Handsworth, ironworks' manager.—J. Jennett, Birmingham, journeyman last maker.—William Mills, Stourbridge, spade maker.—William Stiff, Birmingham, cabinet case maker.—S. Watton, Birmingham, journeyman bootmaker.

### DISSOLUTIONS OF PARTNERSHIP.

Joseph Owen and William Wilby, Wharf-street, Birmingham, engineers.—Benjamin Toone and William Peabody, Leicester, shoe manufacturers.—William Healey and Joseph Healey, Market Harborough, Leicestershire, tailors.—William Bowater and George John Morris, Colmore-row, Birmingham, homœopathic chemists.—Mary Hughes and John Robinson, Shrewsbury, painters.—Thomas Peers and Thomas Follis, Kingston Place, Wheeler-street, Birmingham, jewellers.

## MARKETS.

CORN.—London Corn Exchange, Monday.—A reaction has at length taken place in the grain trade, and a hardening tendency has been imparted to prices. The receipts of English wheat were again very moderate; and owing to the dampness of the weather the quality was but middling. The trade was firm, and sales were generally concluded at an advance of 1s. per quarter. As regards foreign wheat the demand was steady. For barley the trade was quiet, at about late rates. In malt the transactions were restricted at previous quotations. Beans were in moderate request, at late rates. Peas were inactive, on former terms.

CATTLE.—London, Monday.—Much firmness was noticed in the cattle market to-day, and an important improvement took place in prices. The trade was steady for all breeds, and the quotations advanced quite 2d. per 8lbs. The general top price was 5s. 6d. but some very prime stock realised as much as 5s. 8d. per 8lbs. Foreign sheep were again stopped at the waterside, and the show of English breeds was small, but the quality was good. Sales progressed steadily, at 2d. and 4d. per 8lbs. more money than on Monday last.

HOPS.—Borough Hop Market, Monday.—The receipts have been on a fair scale, but the shortness of the crop has stimulated the inquiry, and prices have had an upward tendency.

WOOL.—London, Monday.—In the wool market a fair amount of animation has been apparent. For both Colonial and English produce the demand has been on a moderate scale, and prices have ruled firm.

POTATOES.—Borough and Spitalfields Market, Monday.—Fair supplies of potatoes are on sale. The demand is limited, at about late rates. English Shaws, 65s. to 75s.; Regents, 70s. to 95s.; French, 60s. to 65s. per ton.

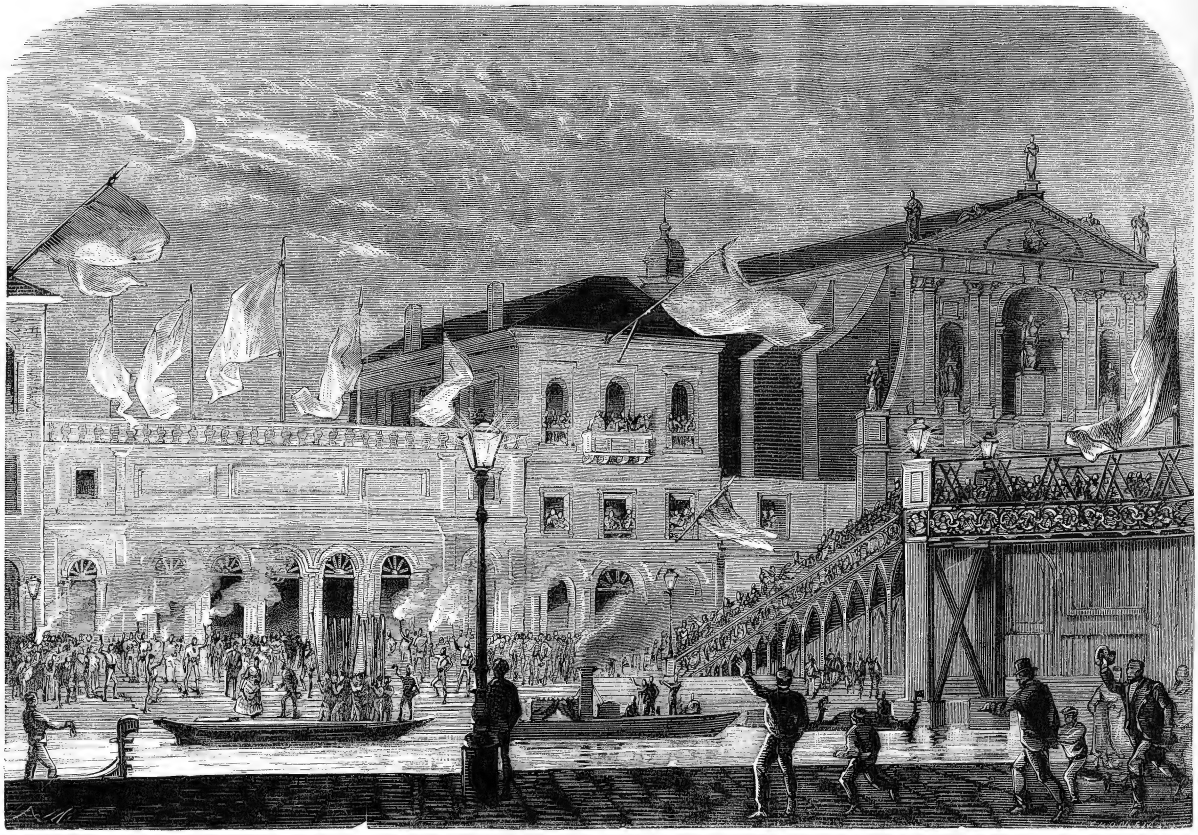
HAY AND STRAW.—Birmingham, Monday.—Hay from £4 to £4 10s. per ton; straw, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d. per cwt.

## ARCHDEACON DENISON AND THE SEE OF EXETER.

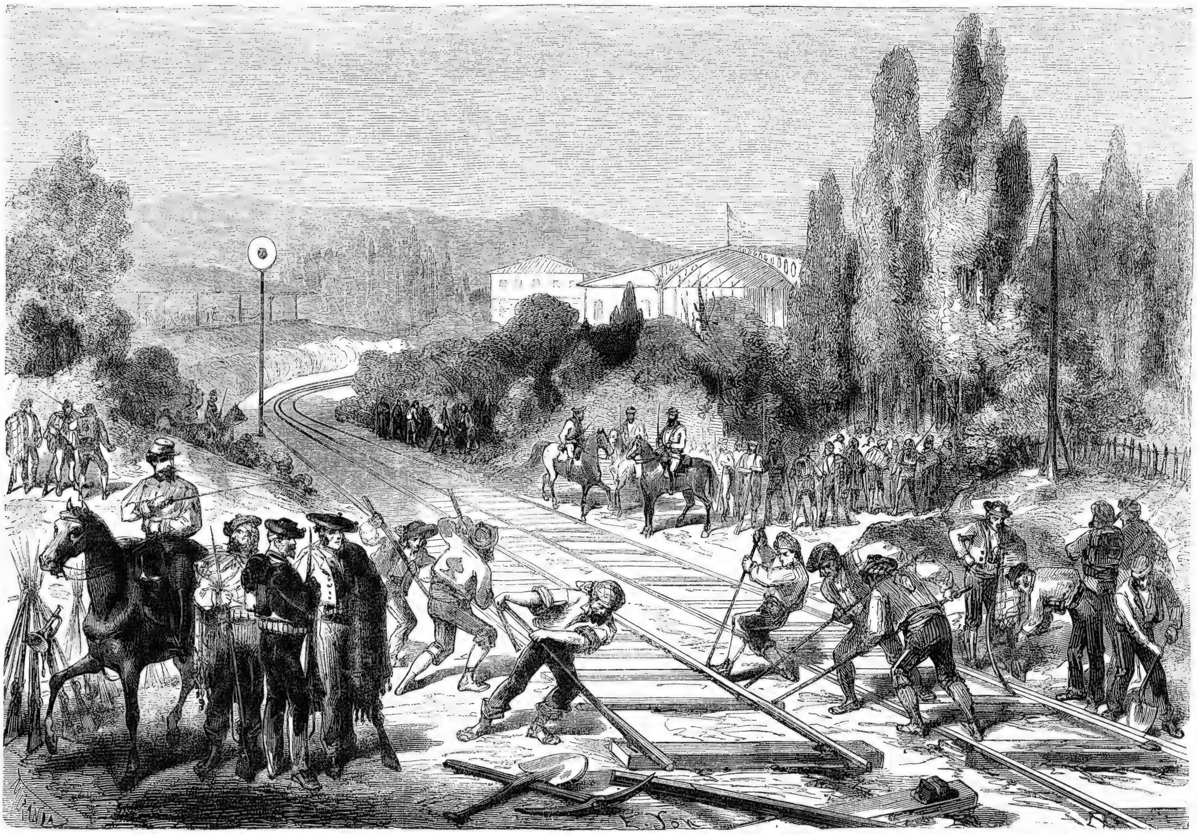
Archdeacon Denison, who is on a visit to relatives at Leamington, has addressed a memorial to the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, as Vicar of Brent and Archdeacon of Taunton, with respect to the appointment of Dr. Temple as Bishop of Exeter. The memorial, which is headed, "Pro Deo et Ecclesia," states that it appears to him now, as it did in 1861, that the prefatory essay by Dr. Temple in "Essays and Reviews" has passages heretical in terms, and contains the substance of the entire volume. It was and is impossible for him to come to any other conclusion than that the volume was so devised and arranged, that the remaining six essays should proceed to develop in detail the principles laid down and inculcated in the prefatory essay by Dr. Temple; whilst the several subjects being assigned to several writers by an anonymous editor, conversant with, and perhaps initiating, the entire scheme, each of the writers was enabled to say that he was only answerable for his own contribution. The Lower House of Convocation condemned the "Essays and Reviews" on the report of the committee of which he was chairman; but Dr. Temple has not recalled his essay, disclaimed sympathy with the other essays which were its completement, nor even publicly expressed his sorrow for having written and allowed it to be published. Having regard to all these facts, he feels compelled to say that if Dr. Temple be appointed to the bishopric of Exeter, or to any other see in the Church of England, a direct and intolerable offence will have been committed against Christ and His Church, and it will become the duty of every Christian to labour actively and steadily to dissolve all connection between Church and State. He therefore respectfully prays that the Dean and Chapter will withhold their official sanction of, and concurrence in, the appointment of Dr. Temple to the See of Exeter.

We *(Wolverhampton Chronicle)* believe we are correct in stating that Molineux House and grounds have, within the past few days, been purchased by an enterprising tradesman of Wolverhampton, whose intention it is to open them shortly to the public as a place of resort for pleasure and recreation.

There was another serious poaching affray at Leicester on Sunday. On the morning of that day, about half-past seven o'clock, P.C. Kendall, of the borough force, was out on duty, and when in Walnut-street, a street on the southern borders of Leicester, met five men whom he knew to be poachers, each carrying full bags and nets, and armed with bludgeons and frails. On being accosted, the men acknowledged that they had got a few rabbits, and two of them at once commenced a savage attack on the officer, while the rest decamped with the poached rabbits up a neighbouring public-house yard. In the meantime the officer was attacked in a most savage manner. His staff was taken from him, and he was belaboured with it severely about the head. Securing one of his assailants, he was knocked down and kicked most severely on various parts of the body, and rendered almost insensible. The other poachers having at this time arrived from depositing their spoil in a place of security, the prisoner was rescued from Kendall, whom they left on the ground sadly bruised about the head and face, and seemingly insensible. The officer was obliged to take to his bed from the injuries received, but is considerably improved. Warrants have been issued against the poachers, who are known to the police.



THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH AT VENICE: PUBLIC RECEPTION OF HER MAJESTY. *(See page 118.)*



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The sanitary arrangements of the camp have been very rigidly supervised, and I am still of opinion that the earth-closet system has again proved most successful; and that it is the only efficient and reliable method, when properly carried out; the severe test to which, during the two past meetings it has been subjected affords, I venture to think, a tolerably fair ground for deduction.

JOHN WYATT, Surgeon-Major, and
Surgeon to the National Rifle Association.

*From the Times, July* 17.

The Earth Closet system was tried again this year, and with the most satisfactory results. Had there been a failure anywhere, it must have been felt yesterday, when the temperature was by far the highest of any day during the present meeting.

*From the Daily News. July* 10.

The health of the Camp is marvellously good. Out of the 2,530 men whom the Association have in their books—of whom, be it said, but 1,277 are volunteers—there are but four cases of diarrhœa, and but 17 men on the doctor's books at all. None of these are serious cases, and the admirable working of the Earth Closets, concerning which Captain Drake reported so favourably last year, is again of the highest service. Thanks to them, none of the inconveniences and dangers arising from suddenly transporting a large body of men to live and sleep in an open country can occur, and the effect is shown by the smallness of the doctor's list.

*From the Pall Mall Gazette, July* 19.

The latrinal arrangements have again been most satisfactory.

*From the British Medical Journal, July* 17.

The health of the Camp this year has hitherto been excellent. A few cases of diarrhœa, an occasional case of slight exhaustion from fatigue, exposure to the sun, or perhaps the little follies of the previous day, have been about all to engage the attention of the surgeons in camp. The cool mornings and evenings, and the refreshing breeze which has almost daily blown across the Common, have no doubt contributed much to the satisfactory bill of health; but the improved water-supply, the more effective Earth Closets, the greater and more varied hygienic precautions taken by the Volunteers, and the general improvement in the sanitary arrangements of the Camp, have every reason to claim a favourable hearing.

*From the Observer, July* 25.

It is gratifying to state that the medical statistics of the Camp show a less amount of sickness than was ever previously known, there being but a few, and those very unimportant, cases of diarrhœa brought under notice of the medical staff at any time during the fortnight. This favourable circumstance is attributable to the adoption of the Dry Earth system, which, even on the very hottest days with which the Camp was visited, prevented the emission of unpleasant odours.

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The Directors invite attention to the Financial position of the Lancashire Insurance Company, as disclosed in the printed Balance-sheet to 31st December, 1868.

CAPITAL.

The Subscribed Capital amounts to £1,461,400., of which one-tenth has been actually paid up by a numerous and wealthy body of merchants and manufacturers, resident chiefly in Manchester, London, Liverpool, and Glasgow. The Paid-up Capital is, therefore, £146,400.

INCOME.

The Income during 1868 was as under :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Fire Premiums | £112,579 |
| Life Premiums | 39,527 |
| Interest on Investments | 16,635 |
| Total | £168,741 |

LIFE RESERVE FUND.

The Life Reserve Fund on 31st December, 1868, amounted to £169,330.

The Directors, by every means in their power, accompanied with the strictest economy in the management, have husbanded this fund with the greatest care, as is evidenced by the amount of the fund at the close of each of the last five years, viz.:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1864 | £105,079 |
| 1865 | 115,328 |
| 1866 | 133,679 |
| 1867 | 150,970 |
| 1868 | 169,330 |

INVESTED FUNDS.

The Total Funds of the Company on 31st December, 1868, amounted to £396,834.

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and full information on all points, may be obtained at any of the Offices or Agencies of the Company.

*Manchester Offices* :—EXCHANGE STREET.
GEORGE STEWART, General Manager & Actuary.

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156] J. A. CUNNINGHAME, Resident Secretary.

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Agents required to represent this company. [6

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[184

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NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS INTERESTED IN HOUSE FITTINGS FOR WATER SUPPLY.

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In the opening thus presented for the supply of House Fittings for Water, it should be borne in mind that the sale of consignments will be greatly promoted if experienced Plumbers are sent out to Calcutta to superintend the erection of the Fittings.

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For particulars, apply to the Justices' Agent in England, Philip W. Wall, Esq., C.E., 9, Victoria Chambers, Westminster, London.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
*Secretary to the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta.*
Calcutta, 19th August, 1869. [173

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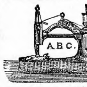

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(Signeo) J. M. DRAGO, Treasurer of the National Government,
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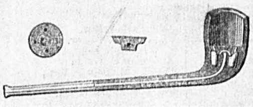

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